

PUBLIC OPINION, London, Eng., says: "We have recently been indebted to our American contemporary, 'The Literary Digest,' for not a few extracts of great value and interest on the labor question."

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. V. NO. 21. WHOLE NO. 127.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM;
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

We Give THIS CHAUTAUQUA DESK FREE

If you will buy one of our Combination Boxes of "Sweet Home" Soap and Toilet Articles.

YOU MUST HAVE SOAP—It is an absolute necessity—the only question is where you shall buy it: we make it a decided object for you to buy of us—direct from factory to consumer, and save all middlemen's and dealers' profits.

Remember, "Sweet Home" Family Soap is an extra fine pure Soap made from refined tallow and vegetable oils. On account of its firmness and purity each cake will do double the work of common cheap soaps.

OUR COMBINATION BOX contains a large supply of the best Soaps and finest Toilet Articles made, and will give satisfaction to the most fastidious person. We have been manufacturing Soaps for over 17 years, and operate one of the largest and best equipped plants in this country, having a capacity of fifteen million pounds a year.

THE "CHAUTAUQUA DESK"

is a "thing of beauty" and will be "a joy forever" to all who possess one. It is artistically designed, complete in appointments, a model piece of furniture, and affords what nine out of ten homes lack—a suitable and convenient place for writing letters, studying, drawing, etc., etc., which will be used and appreciated by every member of the family.

It is made of **SOLID OAK**, varnished and hand-rubbed antique finish, with brass trimmings. It stands five (5) feet high, is two and a half (2½) feet wide, and ten and a half (10½) inches deep. It is a perfect and complete desk, and also has three roomy book-shelves, a top shelf for bric-a-brac, seven pigeon-holes for papers, compartments for letter-paper, ink, etc. When placed in your home, filled with books which you prize, and ornamented with the gifts of friends, it will become a centre of attraction, and you will be grateful to us for adding a new pleasure to your life.

ORDER YOU RUN NO RISK. And if after 30 days' trial you are not convinced that the goods are all we claim, will refund TO-DAY your money without comment, simply on receipt of your request, and no charge will be made for what you have used and we will take the Box and Desk away at our own expense.

HOW CAN WE DO MORE?

Remit \$10.00 by check or any way that is most convenient and we will ship at once the great Box and the beautiful Desk. The Desk is carefully crated so it will not rub or chafe and we guarantee the goods to arrive in perfect condition. We have storage warehouses in the large cities, and your order will be filled from the warehouse nearest you, so delivery will be prompt. We do not pay freights and cannot possibly afford to, giving such an immense bargain as we do, but as each order goes from the nearest warehouse, we find the average freight on Box and Desk our customers pay is less than one dollar. Send all orders direct to BUFFALO, N. Y.

READ THESE!

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN AMERICA,
111 READE STREET, NEW YORK, June 1, 1892.

Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company:

Gentlemen—You may ship me another Combination Box of Sweet Home Soap at once. This is my fifth order, so you may safely assume I am pleased with the liberal way you have always treated me. You can make such use of my testimonial, as to the excellency of your goods, as you desire.

MRS. GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTH,
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, June 9th.

Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in stating that during the past three years we have used in my household three of your Sweet Home "Combination Boxes," with the various extras, etc., which you give; during this time we have not had to buy any other soap for laundry, household, or toilet use. The goods are very pleasing to my family; we have found the extras all that you have promised, and I consider the entire outfit a most excellent investment. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think best.

(Signed)

JESSE L. HURLBUT,

Sunday School Sec'y and Principal of the C. L. S. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

My Dear Mr. Larkin:

I have thoroughly tested your various toilet articles, and am delighted with their exquisite quality. The handkerchief perfume is especially pleasing, and I intend to adopt it exclusively. Sincerely yours,

HELENE MODJESKA (Countess Bozenta).

We can refer you to thousands of people who have used Sweet Home Soap for many years and still order at regular intervals, also Bank of Buffalo, Bank of Commerce, Buffalo; Henry Clews & Co., Bankers, New York; Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, or any other Banker in the United States. Also R. G. Dun & Co. and the Bradstreet Co.

LARKIN SOAP M'F'G. CO.

EACH BOX CONTAINS

ONE HUNDRED CAKES (full size).....\$ 6.00

"SWEET HOME" Family Soap, enough to last an average family one year. Has no superior.

11 BOXES BORAXINE, a New and Wonderful Discovery! How to Wash Clothes Without Boiling or Rubbing. Cannot Possibly Injure the Fabric. Simple—Easy—Efficient. In each package is a coupon for 10c., payable in goods—worth in all.....1.10

One Box (1-4 doz.) Modjeska Complexion Soap......60

An exquisite beautifier. Imparting a velvety softness to the skin, which is greatly admired. It removes all roughness, redness, blotches, pimples and imperfections from the face. Especially adapted for the nursery or children's use.

One Bottle Modjeska Perfume, a delicate, refined, delicious perfume. Most popular and lasting made.30

One Box (1-4 doz.) Ocean Bath Toilet Soap.....30

A delightful and exhilarating substitute for sea bathing.

One Box (1-4 doz.) Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap.....25

One Box (1-4 doz.) Elite Toilet Soap.....30

One English Jar Modjeska Cold Cream, Delightfully Pleasant, Soothing, Healing. Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.25

One Bottle Modjeska Tooth Powder.....25

Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.

One Packet Clove Pink Sachet Powder.....25

Refined, Lasting.

One Stick Napoleon Shaving Soap.....30

PRICE OF ARTICLES IF BOUGHT SEPARATELY.....\$11.00

DESK IF BOUGHT OF DEALER.....10.00

ALL FOR \$10.00 { You Get the Desk Gratis. } **\$21.00**

ESTABLISHED 1875. INCORPORATED 1892.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Over Ten Thousand persons who have used "SWEET HOME" Soap for several years have become Stockholders in our Company.

FACTORIES:
Seneca, Heacock,
and Carroll Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN EDITION
OF
THE UNITED
STATES:

A HISTORY.

By JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF

"History of the World."

WITH OVER 800 PAGES AND 300 ILLUSTRATIONS,

Including Maps, Plans, Charts, together with Portraits of Presidents, Flags of all Nations, and Seals of the States in colors, covering period 1492-1891.

CIRCULARS FREE.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
COMMISSIONS LARGE.One Volume, 8vo, Cloth,
\$3.75.

THE UNITED STATES HISTORY CO.

CHAS. E. BROWN,
Room 425, Exchange Building,
BOSTON.WM. B. PERKINS,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.

John G. Whittier,

The Poet of Freedom.

Vol. IX. AMERICAN REFORMERS SERIES, by William Sloane Kennedy; Ready; 12mo, cloth, 332 pp., with Portrait; also an Appendix containing a reference table for dates, a complete bibliography of his works, notes on early and rare editions; and a general Index to the volume. Price, \$1.50. Post-free.

"An entertaining book, abounding in history and interspersed with liberal quotations from Whittier's poems and ballads."—*Chicago Mail*.

BIBLICAL LIGHTS
AND SIDE LIGHTS.

A Cyclopedia of ten thousand illustrations and thirty thousand cross references, consisting of fact, incident and remarkable declarations taken from the Bible; for the use of those in every profession who, for illustrative purposes, desire ready access to the numerous incidents and striking statements contained in the Bible—students, teachers, public speakers, lawyers, ministers, and others, as also for the family library. Prepared by Rev. Charles E. Little (author of "Historical Lights," etc.).

Royal 8vo, 620 pp. Price, Cloth, \$4.00; Library Sheep, \$5.00.

"Biblical Lights and Side Lights" is a specially useful book. It ranks next to a Concordance. . . . Mr. Little's work is a great success."—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon*.

"We have never seen a work on Bible reference so thoroughly systematized. . . . Admirably arranged. Topics are taken from the domains of religion, philosophy, science, art, social life, and politics. Has great value for educated persons in every calling."—*National Baptist, Phila.*

"Will unquestionably prove a mine of information and of illustration."—*Observer, N. Y.*

Lawyers find it of great value.

L. C. Schwerdtfeger, attorney at law, Lincoln, Ill.: "It is a book which attorneys can well afford to make room on their shelves for. Dry speeches carefully seasoned with Biblical quotations aid a juror's perceptions wonderfully."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
16 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States and Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information, will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

HENRY C. TERRY, Bullitt Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN F. KEATOR 601 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEED MUNRO, New York Life
Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

JAMES R. CHALLEN, 20 and 21 Law
Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla.

WALTER L. CHURCH 9 Franklin St.,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES C. McEACHEN, Benedict
Building, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. GROO, 111 Broadway,
N. Y.

SOLOMON P. ROTHSCHILD, Suite 212,
280 Broadway, New York City.

M. MAJETTE, Columbia, N. C.

J. H. VOORHEES, Metropolitan
Block, Sioux Falls, S. D.

B. C. & H. L. CHRISTY, Fifth and Wy-
lie Aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Western Michigan College,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Acknowledged to be the leading Literary, Classical, Normal and Professional Training, Musical and Commercial Institution. The only College in Michigan conferring a commercial degree. Home surroundings and comforts. Board and room only \$2.10 per week.

SEND FOR YEAR BOOK.

Horsford's

ACID PHOSPHATE.

Recommended and prescribed
by physicians of all schools, for

Dyspepsia,

Nervousness,

Exhaustion,

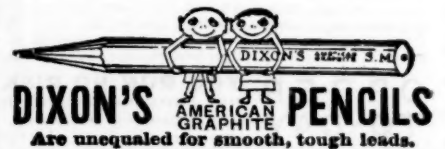
and all diseases arising from
imperfect digestion and de-
rangements of the nervous
system.

It aids digestion, and is a
brain and nerve food.

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and
Imitations.



If your stationer does not keep them, mention *The Literary Digest* and send 16c. in stamps, to Joseph Dixon, Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., for samples worth double the money.

ADDRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

MEMORY

To introduce a series of valuable
educational works the above
will be sent to all applicants

FREE

R.44. JAMES P. DOWNS, PUBLISHER,
243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALL EYES ARE ON DULUTH

The coming city of the NORTHWEST. A sure and safe investment for your savings is in Real Estate or First Mortgage Loans in Duluth. Highest rates of interest. Special attention to care of property for non-residents. For full particulars and information address, MYERS & WHIPPLE, Duluth, Minn.
Reference: Stock Exchange or any Bank in Duluth.

THE TWO BOOKS OF

Nature and Revelation

COLLATED.

By George D. Armstrong, D.D. 12mo, 213 pp., cloth. Price, \$1.00.

"A keen, searching criticism of the higher criticism and the theory of evolution. His attack is one of the strongest yet made, and his views are skillfully defended and well worth consideration."—*Interior, Chicago*.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 18-20 Astor Place, N. Y.

The Literary Digest

VOL. V. NO. 21.

NEW YORK.

SEPT. 24, 1892

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.
Published Weekly by the
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

Renewals.—Two weeks after the receipt of a remittance, the extension of the subscription will be indicated by the yellow label on the wrapper.
Discontinuances.—The publishers must positively receive notice by letter or postal-card, whenever a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued.

CONTENTS.

THE REVIEWS.

POLITICAL:

The Contest for the Presidency..	561
Methods and Morals of Campaign Committees.....	562
Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration.....	563
The Political Crisis in Japan.....	564

SOCIOLOGICAL:

Cholera and Cleanliness in Russia.....	565
Preventive Legislation in Relation to Crime.....	565
The Workingman His Own Capitalist.....	566
The Italians in New York and Chicago.....	567
In Defense of Anarchism.....	568

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART:

Masks and Other Fashions.....	568
-------------------------------	-----

The Porson of Shakespearean Criticism.....	569
Religious Instruction in State Schools.....	570
Pedagogy.....	571

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY:

Canine Morals and Manners.....	571
The Thermometer at the Sick-Bed.....	572
Brain-Centres.....	573
Changes in Chemical and Geographical Words.....	573
The Moral Factor in Economic Laws.....	574

RELIGIOUS:

Ecclesiastical Impedimenta.....	575
Dogma and Faith.....	576

MISCELLANEOUS:

Popular Diet and Popular Dishes.....	577
--------------------------------------	-----

BOOKS.

France Under the Regency.....	578
Pictures from Roman Life and Story.....	578

The Gospel of St. John.....	578
A True Story of Liberty.....	579
The Foot-Path Way.....	579

THE PRESS.

POLITICAL:

Republican Discouragements.....	580
The English Press on Harrison's Letter.....	581
Senator Hill's Speech.....	582
Views on the Tariff.....	583
George Ticknor Curtis.....	584

Apologists for the Saloon.....	584
Mr. Gladstone's Ministry and the Direct Veto.....	585

MISCELLANEOUS:

The Cholera.....	585
The Grand Army Reunion.....	586
The French of Canada.....	586

THE LIQUOR ISSUE:

The Prohibition Party in the Campaign.....	584
--	-----

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.....	587
-------------------------------------	-----

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	588
CURRENT EVENTS.....	588

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

Nineteenth Century, London, September.

IT is strange, and a warning for confident projectors, that the framers of the Federal Constitution, men undoubtedly wise and credited with almost preternatural wisdom, should not have foreseen that the election by the people of a set of men to vote on a particular question would result in a popular mandate. Had they vested the election of President in any standing college or body, the effect might have been what they desired. When they vested it in a body to be itself elected for the occasion, the result was sure to be what it is. So thoroughly is it understood that the electors are the mere bearers of a mandate, that in the case of Hayes and Tilden, when the election was doubtful, and party feeling ran so high that people talked of civil war, it was thought morally impossible that anyone

of the Presidential electors should settle the question and avert the crisis by transferring his vote to the other side. The political aptitudes, the good sense, and, above all, the good humor of the Americans make these enormous faction fights less dangerous in the United States than they would be in any other country. But even in the United States they are full of danger, as well as of the most angry feeling, commercial disturbance, and loss. They draw all perilous questions which have already been awakened to a head, and they lead to the awakening for an electioneering purpose of perilous questions which might otherwise sleep. Yet change seems hopeless. There is nobody to initiate a reform. Neither of the two political parties has any interest in it, and that which touches only the interest of the commonwealth at large is practically without champions.

To the two nominating conventions this year more than usual interest attached. In each of them there was a struggle between the thoroughly "machine" section of the party and the section less loyal to the machine and more loyal to the public morality. Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison have probably done their best, each in his turn, to give effect to the principle of the Civil Service Bill in opposition to the system of "Spoils." Their power has been limited by the necessity of paying the men who work for the party. But each has done enough to provoke the resentment of the extreme party men and the upholders of the spoils system. The machine and spoils section of the Democratic party, with Tammany at its core, found a leader and a candidate in Mr. Hill, a man of preternatural skill in party management, and master of the machine in the State of New York. The machine and spoils section of the Republican party rallied around Mr. Blaine, who, however, was enabled by his great reputation as a political leader to draw support from a wider and less equivocal circle than that which supported Mr. Hill. A large section of his party had convinced themselves that he was the only man who could win; and the pressure put upon him by this section probably absolves Mr. Blaine from any charge of treachery in coming forward at the last moment, after what appeared a final disclaimer. Mr. Blaine is so able a man, and has done so much for his party, that enthusiasm about him could be no mystery. In point of manner he had the advantage over his competitor, who had made active party enemies not only by his estimated want of loyalty to party ends, but by the coldness and stiffness of his demeanor. Nothing fails like failure, and there is now much dancing on Mr. Blaine's political grave. His "Twenty Years of Congress" shows him to be an able, large-minded, and cool-headed man. Speaking of the settlement of the Oregon question he says:

Wise statesmen of that day felt, as wise statesmen of subsequent years have more and more realized, that a war between Great Britain and the United States would not only be a terrible calamity to both nations, but that it would stay the progress of civilization throughout the world. Future generations would hold the governing power in both countries guilty of a crime if war shall ever be permitted, except upon the failure of every other arbitrament.

There is no reason for doubting the sincerity of these words, and, if sincere, he who penned them can hardly be deemed an ogre of anti-British sentiment, nor can his fall be justly hailed as a redemption from aggressive violence and war.

The main issue in the coming contest will be Tariff Reform. On this momentous subject the line is now clearly drawn between the parties. The Democrats "straddle" no more; they distinctly renounce Protectionism as robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, and the imposition of duties for other than revenue purposes as a breach of constitutional principle. The Republicans nail their Protectionist colors to

the mast, only qualifying their profession of the old faith by the addition of reciprocity, which they owe to the comparatively liberal genius of Mr. Blaine, and which formed the plank whereon, in the great shipwreck of the last Congressional election, most of the survivors reached the shore. This, of all American questions, is the one which most closely interests foreign nations, especially Great Britain, and the result is difficult to foretell. The condemnation which the McKinley Act received in the elections of 1890 would naturally seem conclusive, but the feeling appears to have considerably abated. The interests favored by the Act will fight hard for it, while those it has damaged are politically as well as commercially weakened, and commerce generally has adjusted itself to the new arrangement. This is a political advantage which, unhappily for free trade, is enjoyed by all protectionist legislation. The proportion of American commerce affected by any tariff is comparatively small. The Union is a continent producing almost everything of importance except tea, coffee, and spices, within itself. The bulk of trade is between the States, and the constitutional inhibition of any import duties by the States is the largest measure of free trade ever enacted, and is the real source of the prosperity perversely attributed to Protection.

Next to this grand issue will come the silver question. The wording of the paragraph in the Democratic platform, affirming that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal *intrinsic* and exchangeable value, is deemed by friends of honest money less unsatisfactory than the corresponding Republican paragraph. No serious student of the matter, from an independent point of view, can suppose it possible to make silver by legislation equal in intrinsic value to gold, or to have two different standards of value at the same time.

Another great issue is that of the treatment of the South. The negro in the South is now (and the Southerners do not conceal it) in a state of political suppression. He is not allowed to cast his ballot, or it is not counted if cast. Whichever party may triumph, it is pretty safe to predict that the negro will be left in his present state of political subjection. The lynchings of negroes are numerous and frightful, and the causes of these outrages are not political, but social. It is obvious that this sort of thing must be suppressed if the honor of the United States as a civilized nation is to be preserved, and the Republican party alone can be expected to make even an attempt at suppression. On the subject of negro wrongs the Democratic platform is significantly silent.

The Republican party is the more intensely American of the two, partly because it retains the tradition of the war, and it forms the principal of whatever seat there may be of national aspiration. Its patriotism and its protectionism are closely allied. The British press unfortunately stirred up ill-feeling at Washington at the crisis of the Bering Sea negotiations by its comments on the Chili affair. It assumed that President Harrison must be appealing to jingo sentiment for electioneering effect in demanding satisfaction of Chili. This could not be, for the simple reason that no such sentiment prevailed. There was not the slightest wish to trample upon Chili. The President is intensely, perhaps somewhat narrowly, American and very tenacious of purpose; but he is thoroughly honest, and simply insisted upon what he believed to be his right. The same is true of the Bering Sea case.

The contest is likely to be close. Shrewd and independent judges appear to think that the odds at present are slightly in favor of Mr. Cleveland. They assume that he will again have a good deal of the independent support which he received in his first contest, though the special objections against Mr. Blaine do not exist in the case of Mr. Harrison, whom nobody accuses or can possibly accuse of corruption. They must also assume that the differences between the Cleveland and Hill section of the Democracy will be healed. But they do not pretend that the result is certain.

METHODS AND MORALS OF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Forum, New York, September.

PUBLICITY AS A CURE FOR CORRUPTION.

HERBERT WELSH.

OUR Civil War trod ruthlessly in its red wine-press the finest moral life of the nation. It brought an enormous increase of the gambler's spirit in business, with its consequent speculations, false aims and methods, and their dark train of defalcations and embezzlements. It also fostered seeds of a serious corruption already existing in our political life, and planted fresh ones.

In such a crisis neither men nor methods could be scrutinized too closely; the lack of time in the swift march of tremendous events forbade such scrutiny. The result was a certain spirit of moral recklessness, a carelessness as to how things were done, and by whom parties were led; and these have survived the era of the war. The conditions were favorable to the growth of corrupt political aims and practices. Party spirit ran high, and party lines were rigidly drawn.

The issue of the war is settled, and it is apparent to thoughtful men that no question to-day is of greater national importance than that of civil-service reform, whether the public funds absorbed by the 125,000 offices, aggregating \$60,000,000 annually, shall be used in the interest of the people, or whether they shall continue to furnish an immense bribery fund by which a small but highly organized class of professional politicians shall acquire and maintain their power. Closely related, and only secondary in importance to it, is the question of the undue or illicit use of money in connection with elections. Political committees as at present constituted represent very imperfectly their popular constituency. Such committees have delegated powers only, and should report specifically the work done. But such committees now render no adequate report of their transactions and expenditures; and too often they represent the worst and most unscrupulous elements of the party instead of the best and most trusty. Secrecy and irresponsibility form the most objectionable features of their work. This should be reformed.

[The writer calls attention to the vast increase in the use of money in elections since 1860; quoting Colonel McClure as authority for the statement that Pennsylvania contributed but \$12,000 to the Lincoln campaign, and expressing his own belief that the Harrison campaign fund in 1888 reached \$1,000,000, of which Pennsylvania contributed \$400,000. He details "shady uses" to which this money was put, and hints at others still darker. He says the Democrats were as corrupt as the Republicans, but had much less money. He alludes forcibly to the extortion of campaign funds from office-holders and business men, mentioning Mr. Wanamaker's great success with the latter.]

The general remedy is the creation of public interest in public affairs, accompanied with a sense of individual responsibility in every citizen. The specific remedy will be found in laws requiring political committees to publish detailed sworn statements of all moneys passing through their hands. It is not sufficient to require this simply of the candidate; it is with the committees that the main danger lurks.

A PLAN FOR MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT.

THE HON. MICHAEL D. HARTER.

Assuming that it is high time to make a change in campaign methods, I venture to suggest from the Democratic side a Presidential campaign for 1892 which will commend itself to the people by its fairness, and to the party because of its probably successful results.

From start to finish the fight should be made on the platform, and both platform and candidates should be constantly held up as the promise of the party to the country. No dodg-

ing, straddling, or deception should be encouraged anywhere. Every vote should be secured upon the platform and its promises. A campaign for principle will result, and it will be both refreshing and successful. The party thus appealing to the nation's conscience, to its sense of fair play, to its intelligence, and to its honesty, is sure to triumph.

As we believe in home rule, we should apply it to our campaign management. This would not involve close connection between the National Committee and the State committees; but would throw all direct responsibility on the State committees and give them entire control in their own territory. This would make vastly more effective the work of each State committee, while the National Committee would still have enough to do, and could perform its work thoroughly and promptly. Securing from the State committees complete poll lists of Republican and Independent voters, it could supply each of them for three or four months with a leading Democratic weekly paper of national reputation, and occasionally reach them with an extra document or publication of brevity and force. These lists, so worked, would open the richest political soil for the cultivation of truth, and a most satisfactory crop would be gathered from it in November. Properly developed, this alone would produce and supply enough extra votes to secure an overwhelming success.

The work of securing speakers from outside for particular States might be done by the National Committee, but it would be better if all such matters were worked out by local and State committees. The National Committee should have a list of local speakers from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and should supply them with campaign literature, and such information and encouragement as well as occasional suggestion or direction as the campaign developed.

At the end of the fight the Committee should publish a statement of receipts and expenditures, and, taken in connection with results, this would convince the party and the country that a moderate sum of money, devoted wholly to a campaign of education, and none of it wasted in doubtful efforts to mislead the enemy, is more effective than a much greater sum spent in the usual manner. The work of the National Committee should be more open than of late it has grown to be. Campaign publications should be brief and tract-like, never exceeding in length a short catechism, and should be illustrated, where possible, with cartoon work.

FORECAST OF MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW ADMINISTRATION.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.

North American Review, New York, September.

THE elections have not justified the general expectation of an overwhelming Liberal majority. In fact, but for the Irish National party, the Liberals would be low down in a minority. Let us look at the importance of this fact, and look at it with calm and unprejudiced eye.

The Liberal party has ample majority for carrying ordinary measures of reform, and for maintaining itself in office and power. But that majority is drawn from Ireland, and the first great reform the party will have to undertake is the reorganization of the whole system of Irish government—in other words, Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone is pledged to make this his first important measure. No one doubts—I least of all men am likely to doubt—the sincerity of his determination. I am certain that he would not accept office at all, at his time of life, but for his noble and generous desire to carry Home Rule and settle the Irish question. If he had a great English majority behind him, he would have no real difficulty in accomplishing that object. But the result of the elections suggests some serious difficulties in the way, not of the final triumph of Home Rule—which no reasonable man can seriously doubt—but of the immediate result. For it is certain that the House of Lords will be greatly emboldened to throw out a Home

Rule Bill by the fact that the majority in favor of Home Rule is found, not in England or in Scotland or in Wales, but in Ireland. A majority of the Scottish representatives and the Welsh representatives are undoubtedly in favor of Home Rule, but these are not numerically strong enough to counterbalance the numbers of the English Tories.

The truth is that we have not even yet got a fair chance of ascertaining at an election the views of a majority of the English people, or even of the English voters. Meantime, however, the House of Lords will unquestionably take courage from the fact that the majority which returns Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals to office is a majority composed of Irish Nationalist members. If these could be induced to withdraw their support from Mr. Gladstone, he would have to go out of office.

Now, undoubtedly this is an inconvenient position for Mr. Gladstone. The House of Lords in the end can easily be disposed of. Suppose Mr. Gladstone were to send up the Home Rule measure—having carried it successfully through the Commons—the House of Lords would no doubt throw it out. Should Mr. Gladstone then appeal to the country against the Lords? In my opinion he will do nothing of the kind. He will not allow the House of Lords the honor and glory of dictating to the country the time when there is to be a general reflection of a representative chamber. He can send up a new Home Rule Bill in the next session (the same Bill cannot be introduced twice in one session) and then, if the Lords should threaten a second rejection he can retaliate with the menace of the creation of new peers in sufficient number to out-top the combined numerical strength of those who are opposed to Home Rule. When a Prime Minister can make the announcement that the Sovereign has authorized him to undertake a fresh creation of peers for a special purpose there is an end to the controversy. The existing peers hold out no longer. Such a mandate was last made as a means of compelling the peers to pass the great Reform Bill of 1832. It is not likely that such a measure will be necessary in 1892.

But something could be done pending the delay of Home Rule. Our way of conducting an election is unlike anything known in the United States. We do not hold our general elections throughout the two islands on one and the same day; and we allow to a voter as many votes as he has property or other qualifications to secure to him. He may have a vote on account of his place of business in the city (properly so-called) of London. He may have another for his dwelling-house in the West End of London. He has, perhaps, a country house in one of our shires, and he has a vote because of that. He may have two or three country houses, and he is entitled to a vote for each in the electoral division to which it belongs. He has a shooting place in Scotland and he gets a vote for that; a hunting place in one of the great English hunting counties and gets a vote for that. There is no limit but the limit of property and possession. Our system of holding elections on different days makes this plurality of votes a substantial reality; and hence it is quite possible to have a political party sent into power by a majority of votes without a majority of voters.

I need not point out that this tells heavily against the Liberal party, whose great strength is found in the working democracy, who do not, as a rule, have many different properties. Therefore, there has grown up a strong feeling against this plural-vote system, and it has taken the definite form of demand for the system of One Man, One Vote. The first great reform after Home Rule, to which the Radical party will apply itself will be the reform which gives to each man, rich or poor, one vote, and one vote only. We shall, no doubt, come to have all our general elections held on the same day; but if we had got rid of the plurality of votes, the one day for all the elections would be a matter of minor importance.

Another necessary and imperative reform is a change in the

system of registration so that a voter may not have to prove over and over again every year the right that is his. The two reforms I have spoken of would give expression for the first time to the real political sentiments of the vast majority of the people of England.

There are some among the members of the Liberal party who think that Mr. Gladstone would do wisely to put off Home Rule for a short time, and to pass a measure for one man, one vote, and another measure for improved registration, and, having secured these reforms as a preliminary condition, then to bring in the Home Rule Bill. Of course, if we had these reforms passed, Home Rule would be a foregone conclusion. Radicals as advanced as Mr. Labouchere, for example, are in favor of this course. Nevertheless it will not do, and I feel convinced that Mr. Gladstone has no intention of adopting any such course. Home Rule must come on before anything else. Mr. Gladstone lost office for Home Rule, he has regained it because of Home Rule, and he knows that the people of Ireland and the vast Irish population of the United States, Canada, and Australia expect him to inaugurate his return to power by introducing the measure. I cannot think that he will take any other course. But there is nothing to prevent the introduction by him of a Home Rule scheme on one day, and the introduction by some of his colleagues of a One Man, One Vote Bill and a Reform Registration Bill on the same day or the day after. The bills could then follow in each other's steps easily enough, and if the Lords should reject Home Rule, he might easily secure the passing of the other measures, which would make Home Rule, at the next time of its introduction, a matter of certainty and of easy success.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

MOTOYOSI-SAIZAU.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, September 1.

THE latest news received from Japan is interesting under more than one aspect. It tells about the turns of fortune in the struggle going on between the Ministry and the Opposition, and the way in which the newly granted Constitution is administered.

Of European importation, the new political institutions are applied to a country in a very special position. Despite all that has been borrowed from the Occident, in the political domain or in that of the sciences and manufactures, the old spirit still exists. For this reason, a Japanese alone, in my opinion, can appreciate the situation with full knowledge of its cause. The hitherto unpublished details which I am going to give will throw a strong light on my country, which has started so bravely on the road of progress.

Japan aspires to be modern, very modern; it appears to have repudiated forever the Chinese ideas upon which it vegetated for a long time, and seems to desire to make its neighbor ashamed of its inertia during long ages. Now, Japan is in the full crisis of transformation.

After the revolution of 1868, in which the old feudal system went down and the family of the Tokugawas disappeared, the newly restored Empire had received no political education, and, consequently, had no system of government. At first the Empire distributed all the administrative posts among the followers of the great daimios of Nagato, of Tossa, and of Satsuma, in recompense for the signal services they had rendered in the contest with the Shogunate. At the same time the Imperial Government, in looking about for a model, cast its eyes on those European States, whence came the men who had revealed at one stroke the incurable weakness of the former system. The systems of government of those States it was thought good to imitate, and to seek in their systems the principles of a constitution.

To-day constitutional government is established in Japan, there is a Chamber of Peers, a Chamber of Deputies, a right

of petition, and so on. The administration has been refounded on a European model, while at the same time all the instruments of the most recent material progress have been imported. The old systems, however, die hard. New ideas do not enter all skulls with the same facility. The former beneficiaries of the feudal régime strive to reap from the present form of government the advantages they drew from the old form. The *samourais*, maintained in the old days by the daimois, aspire to be the State, and rule the people. As I have already said the *samourais* of three provinces have been able to attain their object; but those of the rest of Japan, excluded almost systematically from office, begin to manifest their discontent. The political arrangement with which they are dissatisfied they have labeled the policy of the clans (*Hambatsu-Seidji*), and now that elections are held, they vote for the Opposition.

On the 18th of March, 1892, the Emperor published the decree convoking the Deputies on the 2d of May.

In the Chamber the contest began at once over the election of its President, Mr. Toure-Hoshi, a lawyer of high reputation, and belonging to the Liberal party. He was chosen by a large majority. Mr. Arasuké-Soné, Secretary-General of the preceding Chamber, failed of being elected Vice-President, through a lack of union among the different groups of the Opposition.

What the Opposition desired above all, was to manifest its discontent with the Government for having interfered with the elections. In view of the pressure brought to bear on electors by the authorities, a request was made that the Ministry be responsible to the Chamber, and be no longer allowed to shelter itself behind the instructions of the Emperor. Moreover, the Chamber prayed the Sovereign to act as judge in this matter, in which the Ministers, in the opinion of the Chamber, should be considered as accused persons.

In the face of this proposition, what did the Matsukata Cabinet? Did it ask the Emperor to dissolve the Chamber? Instead of that, the Cabinet contented itself with a warning and, in the name of the Emperor, suspended the sessions of Parliament for a week. The President of the Council answered the Opposition in a speech, in which he declared that he could not believe the imputations cast on the functionaries; that they were incapable of allowing disorder to arise and had always punished the abettors of disorder.

When the Chamber, at the end of the week, reopened, the fight began again at once between the Government and the Opposition.

Five projects of law were submitted to the Chamber: (1) A project in regard to redemption of the railways; (2) A project for the extension of the railway system; (3) A project in regard to the indemnities and assistance distributed after the earthquake; (4) A project for amending the charges for the penitentiaries; (5) A project restraining the liberty of the press and sanctioning the edicts published during the dissolution of the Chamber after the attempt made to assassinate the Czarévitch.

The Government did not succeed in obtaining what it wanted from the Chamber. The extraordinary budget was cut down to the extent of half a million yen. The projects in regard to the redemption of the railways and the charges of the penitentiaries, were rejected, as well as that touching the liberty of the press and sanctioning the edicts. The other two projects alone were adopted.

In consequence of these defeats, Mr. Matsukata was obliged to resign, and the Emperor entrusted Count Hirobumi-Ito with the formation of a new Ministry, which retained several members of the old cabinet, holding different portfolios. What will be the vitality of the new Government? Mr. Hirobumi-Ito received his entire education in London, whither he went when quite young. He has exercised the functions of imperial interpreter, and was, some years ago, chief in the office of the

Prime Minister. He is a worker, and owes his high position to his merits. The situation, however, is ticklish.

Will he continue the *clan* policy? Will he accept ministerial responsibility to Parliament? If he tries to resist, the Opposition will beat him. He will have to play the part of a moderator in the face of the Opposition, which seems a little intoxicated by the prospect of what it thinks it can obtain by putting the new practice into operation. The Prime Minister must also encourage the Emperor to manifest his confidence in the good sense of the Japanese people, and to continue advancing with good humor in the new way, in which those nearest his person perhaps regret having encouraged him to proceed.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

CHOLERA AND CLEANLINESS IN RUSSIA.

E. B. LANIN.

Fortnightly Review, London, September.

CLEANLINESS, like the pursuit of virtue, or a liking for caviare, is an acquired taste. But the Russian's inveterate repugnance to it seems to have become a condition of his very being. Not only does the average Russian endorse Lord Palmerston's view that dirt is beautiful in its proper place, but, going much further, he holds that its proper place is wherever it happens to be found. The wolf and the bear, says a Russian proverb, are very healthy, yet they never wash.

The love of the people for their hot bath seems to rebut this assertion. But the contradiction is only apparent. The attraction of the bath, which is in many cases a nest of loathsome disease germs, an abomination in the sight of men and angels, consists not in the subordinate soap and water, but in the hot vapor in which the Russian loves to steam himself until his skin resembles the jelly called *kisell*, and occasionally till he faints.

The Russian loves uncleanness for its simplicity, and also for the feeling of unfettered homeliness it confers. "Our affection for dirt," says one of the most celebrated journalists of the day, "is a Pan-Russian trait." "So thoroughly accustomed are we to filth," exclaims the most respectable journal in Russia, "that many people go so far as to doubt whether any useful end could be furthered by annihilating it." Dirt is enshrined in the tenets of the various native sects with which Byzantine orthodoxy is honeycombed, and Count Leff Tolstoy, the latest prophet arisen in the land, raises uncleanness to the rank of a sacramental rite by conferring upon it the approval of philosophy and the sanction of religion. Everywhere, even in St. Petersburg, the inhabitants of the enormous buildings, which harbor more inmates than many a European village, live as if their first duty in life were to propagate disease germs, as insects propagate the pollen of flowers.

Much has been hoped from the outbreak of cholera, but the lower orders lack the education necessary to enable them to grasp the relation between filth and infection, cholera and foul water. They explain the outbreak of cholera as the result of the diabolical machinations of English enemies, who under pretense of distributing alms to the hungry peasantry, visited the famine district last year and bribed mercenary Russian physicians to work the unholy spell. Moreover, in the Russian theological system, disease and famine are scourges let loose by God, or the devil, or evil-minded people; and that the Creator, when minded to send the cholera to chasten His people, should allow His inscrutable plans to be thwarted by dint of mere mopping and scrubbing of houses and streets, which are no filthier than usual, seems to them an impious thought; its expression in words, rank blasphemy. The prayers of priests, and the counter-spells of country lasses ploughing the village in the dead of night are legitimate means of moving heaven

and restraining hell; and, these failing, any further attempt would be tantamount to flying in the face of Providence.

The cost of sanitation, too, is another difficulty. The people will not submit to the outlay to avert a danger which they deem imaginary. Moreover, and this is the greatest difficulty, the task is beyond the competence of the officials.

The establishments for the preparation of *quass*, a beverage brewed from rye-bread and other ingredients, are described as positive *cloacas*. No one is bound to drink quass, but unfortunately the water is not a whit better than its substitutes. No city, no town, no village, no hamlet in Russia can be truly said to possess drinking-water pure enough to satisfy the requirements of the most tolerant sanitary officer of western Europe. This statement is based upon the articles, reports, and digests of physicians, journalists, clergymen and statisticians, which now lie before me in scores.

The condition of the poorer classes in the great cities, and of the inns and public-houses, is something awful; the hygienic condition of yards, streets, and public places, is on a level with that of private dwellings; and the excreted refuse of houses which, in European towns, is made to disappear as rapidly, opportunely, and mysteriously as a suspected subject of the Tsar's, is left as inviolate as if it were a sacrifice to the unclean gods. Death from drowning in the cesspools of Russian streets is not an uncommon occurrence.

When we find town councils ridiculing sanitary measures as worse than useless, physicians and sanitary officers fleeing panic-stricken from the infected districts, the best we can reasonably expect from Russian sanitary commissions will not bear comparison with the honest endeavors of good Mrs. Partington to push back the Atlantic Ocean.

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO CRIME.

C. H. REEVE.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, September.

THE true purpose of legislation should be the formulation of such laws as will prevent—as far as is possible—such injudicious use of opportunities by each individual in providing for life, in exercising liberty, and in seeking substantial happiness, as will hinder others in their rights; and in this way tend to preserve equality. Men have injudiciously used opportunities and have infringed on the rights of others until inequalities exist, and among the outgrowths have come criminals and crime.

Under the social conditions and the laws as they are, the *convicts* for crime number about one in a little over seven hundred of our population, and the *criminals* number one in about four hundred. In the metropolitan centers they number one in less than three hundred. But far more appalling than this is the increase in the savagery that attends the commission of crimes, as well as the reckless boldness displayed by criminals, and the helplessness of peaceable individuals in all cases, to defend or protect themselves. Neither the person of man, woman, or child, nor the property of individuals or of Government, is safe anywhere at any time. A comparatively small per cent. of the perpetrators of offenses are apprehended, convicted, and subjected to the legal penalties. Forty years ago there was about one criminal in 3,500 of population; and the amazing increase to the present proportion imperatively demands immediate and vigorous action to find the causes and remove them, if we are to enjoy anything of the inalienable rights to which we are born and which we can retain only by a judicious exercise of them.

The words "individual liberty," "personal liberty," the "rights of the individual," etc., may mean something or nothing, depending on the conditions in connection with which we use them. The law itself pays little attention to them under some conditions; under some others it allows them to be so

construed as to destroy justice and overturn the public order. In this latter construction there exists a fallacy, and overwhelming danger if it be persisted in.

As to the source from which the criminal comes, the law should remove or prohibit it as far as human effort can avail. First, prohibit marriage by a known criminal, and others unfit for the relation; second, remove children from the custody of parents whose care will create, or whose environment lead to, criminal mentality, or practices that prevent, or pervert, or destroy moral perception.

How can the law prevent improper marriages? Just as it prevents marriage between near relations, the feeble-minded, the insane, those under legal age, etc. The liberty of the individual is not regarded by the law where the public peace or welfare is concerned or menaced, and the law looks only to prevention. Where children are neglected or cruelly treated, the law can take them from their parents and put them in some proper custody. Where surety of the peace is prayed, the threatening offender goes under bond or into jail. When a boat or boiler is unsafe, the owner is enjoined from using it until made safe. When a married person commits felony, the other party may have the contract annulled. The law forbids and limits the sales of spirits, in anticipation that crime may be found lurking in the glass, and in many ways personal rights are restricted. With equal right may it prevent probable crime or criminals in the marriage and intercourse of depraved, vicious, criminal, and unfit persons, and to that end it may establish a special board for inquest as to applicants and license to marry, with ample powers, as it may and does in case of epidemics, markets, stockyards, explosives, illuminants, provisions, contagious diseases, and many other cases where the public needs protection.

Think of any position known to human society or human action, and the mind can fix itself upon none so important to the individual, to society, and to government, as is that of parent and the responsible head of a family. No act recognized by the law is of such importance as that of marriage. Why, then, should not the State be proportionately careful of life and limb as it is in other cases?

There is no crime known that is more heinous than to bring into the world a child affected with incurable disease, physical or mental; and this includes those subject to hereditary taint from idiocy, insanity, criminality, epilepsy, inebriety, scrofula, and vicious diseases, as well as those whose parents are immediately affected. There is no act more immoral than to assume the responsibilities of husband and wife, being unfit for the relation, and unable to properly perform the duties it imposes. Persons violating the provisions that should be made, and marrying without examination and license, or cohabiting without marriage, or becoming parents of children viciously diseased, or of illegitimate children—all being offenses that could not be concealed—should be dealt with as other criminals. They should forfeit liberty, be removed from society, be imprisoned and kept at industries for the State. Offenders would be largely in the minority, the majority would rule, and the disposition to offend would grow less, when offense and detection means civil death, with resurrection dependent on complete reformation.

It has been objected that these suggestions cannot be carried out, because enough prisons could not be built to hold the offenders; and if they could be, there would be more people on the inside than on the outside. That is a pessimistic view. It would take some years to bring the general opinion and legislation to the requisite standard, but they would gradually and certainly reach it, if the effort be once begun and persisted in, and men would wonder why it had not been done sooner.

Of course there will be offenders and defectives as long as man exists. There will be cruelty and injustice, both in individuals and in legal methods. But there can be improvements and ameliorations in conditions, effecting limitations and restraints far beyond anything that can come of the conditions we permit and submit to now; and with them would come clearer moral perceptions and greater sense of safety, with a truer education and a higher civilization as the legitimate counterpart.

THE WORKINGMAN HIS OWN CAPITALIST.

W. O. McDOWELL.

Our Day, Boston, September.

THE conditions existing in America in 1776 were those of farming communities with village centres. Each little community was an end to itself. The village mechanic bought his own raw material, added his labor and sold his product. He was his own capitalist. The apprentice entered his shop, learned his trade, married the daughter, and continued the industry.

Into this condition of affairs came a great revolutionist. It was the mechanic with his invention of the steam-engine. By it village life was destroyed and the life of the great cities, railroads, steamships, and telegraph came in its place. Around a steam-engine with its necessary power must gather all the shoemakers from the little village, and the other mechanics were compelled to follow in the same path.

The statesman called upon to meet this new condition of affairs legislated in such a way that it became possible for the many small mechanics to come together in a great coöperative institution, and they named the organization that they thus legalized a corporation. In this the small mechanic could combine his capital with that of others, put in his labor with theirs, and thus they could together avail themselves of all the advantages possible from mechanical progress.

It will naturally be asked why at this day the proprietors of the manufactories and railroad industries, and of other great coöperative institutions are not composed of the many workmen of small means that thus gathered in the past to create those corporations. How is it that we have to-day Fifth Avenue and Five Points, a Jay Gould and an Andrew Carnegie, and a labor question? I answer that the responsibility for this condition rests at the door of the American statesman and the American teacher.

The first and greatest duty of the Government is to protect life and property. The invention of the steam-engine compelled the statesman to recognize a new kind of property—that is, a share interest in the necessary great coöperative institution that had to be in order that the necessary plant should be created, and in order that the power of the engine and the economies coming from modern machinery, and the coöperation of labor might be availed of. Had the statesman so legislated as to protect the natural owners of this kind of property, we should have in America to-day no colossal fortunes, no conflicts between owner and workman. It is said that in the lifetime of one man now living, the earnings of one hundred thousand heads of families have been “thimble-rigged” into his hands by Wall Street processes and legal leg-herdmain, to be a curse to the country, to him and to his children, and a menace to American institutions. It would have remained in the hands of those who produced it if the statesmen of the last half century had legislated so as to protect this kind of property from commercial vultures, and thus kept up their part with the march of progress compelled by the American mechanic. Thus in the place of this single colossal fortune would have been one hundred thousand happy homes, while strikes and lockouts and battles with Pinkerton mercenaries would not disgrace the pages of American history.

American statesmanship has failed in its duty to provide that when a corporation was formed, the Government, through a trusty representative, should stand at the point of union and see to it that every man received for his money invested exactly what every other man received; in other words, the Government should see to it that there was no watered stock.

What does the gambler require in order that his business shall particularly prosper? It is *uncertainty of value* in the security that is issued. This is one characteristic above all others that is borne to-day by the so-called securities representing part ownership in a corporation. What the stock has been origin-

ally issued for, or the intrinsic value of the property behind it, is something no man can find out. The custody of the business information of the company is exclusively in the hands of the president and board of managers. It is by the manipulation and uncertainty thus made possible that the most unscrupulous man in the community may become the largest property owner, and that deserving mechanics are gradually robbed of their all and become mere laborers, or worse than that, semi-slaves to a man or clique that has secured a majority of the stock, and therewith the control of their business.

The new owner finds that women can be engaged to run machinery at lower wages than the men; again, he finds children can do it still cheaper. The result of all this is our labor problem. We have strikes, lockouts, war between capital and labor.

The remedy for all this is efficient Government supervision of all corporations, like that in the case of the National Banks. There is no manipulation and no speculation on the stock of those corporations.

One of the first by-laws that would be made by a company thus (honestly) organized would be, that no man should work for it unless he was an owner in it, except such young men as took the places of older apprentices. Every man in such a factory would be interested in its welfare. The workingman being his own capitalist, the question of hours of labor would not trouble him as now. Thus may the labor problem be solved.

THE ITALIANS IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

GIUSEPPE GIACOSA.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, August 16.

LAST year, in the month of September, Messrs. Abbey and Grau, the theatrical managers of the artistic tour undertaken by Sarah Bernhardt in North America, asked me to go to the United States to direct the rehearsals and aid in the performance of my drama, "The Lady of Challant," in which the great French actress was going to play. Bernhardt's company was then at Chicago, and thither I repaired without delay. I was eight days at Chicago, whence I went with the company to Cincinnati. Thence, by way of Detroit, Toronto, and Buffalo, I returned to New York.

While in the United States, nearly all the time I had left over, after superintending rehearsals, returning visits, and answering invitations or letters of compliment, I passed in the company of Italians—Americanized Italians, for the most part, who, although they had become attached to the country in which they had prospered, more or less, still kept a very tender feeling for their native land.

New York has an Italian quarter in which live the poorest Italians. In that city the lower part of the town is devoted to traffic, and in the evenings is deserted. Deserted it is generally by the Americans, but not by the Chinese and Italians whose confined quarters are in the lower part of the city near the Five Points, where are the narrowest and most unwholesome alleys and the most horrible and tumble-down rookeries.

If streets, such as are yet to be found in New York, had been in the most infected quarters of Naples, universal horror at them would have caused them to be torn down twenty years ago. Yet if they existed in Naples they would present an aspect less repulsive, because the climate, the sky, the vivacity of the inhabitants, that sweet and agreeable softness of the Neapolitan people, would partly distract the attention of the visitor, and diminish somewhat his disgust. It is impossible to describe the mud, the dirt, the nasty filth, the fetid humanity, the nuisances, the disorders of these streets in New York. People living there in the open air, in that inclement climate, is a sign that they are worse off in the interior of their habitations, of which I saw only what was disclosed in the dark shops, and which stifled all further curiosity.

The saddest sight, however, was that of the children, put half-naked in the open street. He who is not acquainted with

the climate of New York cannot conceive the sadness of this spectacle. I visited these streets towards the middle of November, and many of the little creatures had on nothing but a shirt. On the last Sunday of November the range of temperature at New York was thirty degrees. At midday it was eighteen degrees centigrade above the freezing point, in the evening twelve degrees below. A crust of ice covered the water in the streets. Always when there break forth from Canada and Alaska the tremendous cyclones which the Atlantic sends, though somewhat softened, to the Western coasts of Europe, New York passes at once from summer heat to wintry cold. Think of these children in such a temperature.

Chicago has not, so far as I know, a quarter specially inhabited by Italians, whence it happens that there the spectacle of our misery is seen a little everywhere about the town, and especially in the pursuit of certain very low occupations, which our fellow-countrymen only will practice. The one most often visible consists in picking out things from the filth heaped up near the large granaries, tanneries, vessels at the wharves, and railway stations. This is the work of old women of our southern provinces, who have emigrated to America with husband or children. The latter following some occupation during the day, the women rummage among the dirt heaps to make a few cents. Hardly any sort of rubbish comes amiss to them, though it is hard to see how a penny could ever be obtained from most of the stuff they carry away.

The wretched condition of these unfortunate Italians, however, is due to misery, not to poverty. Both in Chicago and in New York many Italians earn, more or less, three dollars a day, some even touch four and five. A dollar is worth five *lire* and twenty-five cents. Nor are those to be believed who say that the price of the necessities of life increases with the abundance of money, and that a dollar in the United States will not buy more than a *lira* in Italy. Certain objects of luxury cost in America twice or three times as much as with us; but even in the United States one can abstain from drinking champagne, without falling in public estimation. In articles of prime necessity, there is not the slightest difference between New York and Chicago and Italy.

Why, then, do so many Italians live in this wretched fashion in the United States? The reason is rarely known to those in that country whose mother-tongue is English. It is that large numbers of these Italians are far from their families, from children and wives in Italy, who live in expectation of letters containing enough to buy a little bread and pay house-rent. Besides, there is with many the imperious need of collecting a little sum with which to redeem the home which has been sold over their heads. None but Italians know the heroic resignation with which their countrymen in the United States endure hardships for the sake of those they have left in their native land.

Even if these facts were known, I doubt whether this special heroism of the Italian immigrants would be thought highly of in the mighty Republic. Every people calls virtue and praises most the qualities which coincide with its natural inclinations, which aid best in accomplishing its destinies. The people of the United States know or feel that their chief business is to complete the conquest of their immense continent, to populate and cultivate it. Conquerors always take most delight in active qualities. To me it appears that the Americans easily endure active vices, however much they may praise passive virtues.

I have tried to show how easily explained, and even how justifiable, from their point of view, is the low estimation in which the people of the United States hold the larger portion of the Italian immigrants. We, however, who are acquainted with the real condition of our fellow-countrymen, the cruel necessity that drives them over the sea, the affections which bind them to their country and persuade them to make such sacrifices, must entertain a different opinion of those immigrants. Part of their misery, it is undeniable, is the result of their ignorance. It is certain, however, that the greater part of what they endure is the exercise of brave and arduous virtue.

IN DEFENSE OF ANARCHISM.

RASMUS STEINSVIK.

Samtiden, Bergen, No. 7.

I.

IT is characteristic of every idea that at first it appears indistinctly, and that it gradually dawns upon the mind. So it is also with the idea of anarchism. Though anarchic longings and anarchic thoughts in reality are thousands of years old, and from time to time have appeared in the sayings of religious reformers and in the writings of philosophers, they have nevertheless only in the last twenty years come out as sociological theories. In so short a time they, of course, could not be formulated into a doctrine or be put forth in logical sentences, proved by scientific arguments, because the necessary preliminaries do not yet exist. These ideas are strangers among the modern sociological notions, and human language is not yet in possession of expressions suitable for their true contents. Anarchism appears as yet only in the dim, distant nebula of a coming era, and, like everything strange and unknown, it creates fears and misgivings, for nobody can see how it is going to fit into the present order, or how the present order of things is going to be modified so as to give room for it. Only the intuitive and the dreamer can see the creative element in the nebula. A few others have discovered the faint red gleams of the new sun in the horizon. And these few and the dreamers who perceive the new, do not express themselves in the heavy, cumbersome language of the scholars, for their FEELINGS can not be expressed in it. They are prophetic by nature, and they use the prophet's fiery, figurative speech. They know, that others, who have *felt* as they have, and *dreamt* as they have, will understand them and their categorical terms, though these may sound fiendish to all others. It is, therefore, useless to look for logic, scientific statements, or scholarly phrases in these pamphlets which the Anarchists scatter broadcast. And it becomes an easy work to analyze and ridicule these pamphlets in the thick darkness of modern notions. But, how absurd to ask for proofs for the New, the Becoming! They cannot be furnished. And modern science ought not to ask for them. The future is not its problem. Its problem is the past, the settled and bygone. Our deep longings, our guesses, our provisions, our faith and trusting attitudes create the new. How can there be any KNOWING about these?

Much has been made of our anarchic desire to abolish police, prisons, etc., and it has been argued that it is a crime to desire that in our days, when crimes multiply.

We know perfectly well that crimes multiply, and that the number of criminals is largest where the economic development is greatest, viz., where the greatest riches are accumulated and individual liberty therefore is limited. Crimes are very common in London, where a man can only be honest by selling himself, his longings, his abilities, his motives, his will, etc., to somebody else. But crimes are almost unknown in Greenland, where the individual man is independent; they are also rare in Russia among the people, and in Norway, where every man works out his own will, and where there is plenty of room for the personal initiative. It has also been observed that none of the various methods of punishment diminish crime. It has also been proved, that the prisons do not better or improve the criminals, but rather demoralize them. We Anarchists know all this, and acknowledge that it is good to have policemen, laws, and judges. But are these any medicine for crimes? They are not, as we all know. Surely there is "something rotten" in society and in its methods. The truth is, SOCIETY ITSELF BREEDS ITS CRIMINALS, and the curative methods are wrong. Where is that gardener of any sense who would put a sour fruit in the cellar, or cut the bark of the tree expecting thereby to get a better fruit? Of what use would it be to cut the grass in a swampy spot? It would not change the soil. But drain it, dig canals for the water, and put

manure on the soil, and it will improve at once. Why not do that for man? It is the surroundings which influence the young. Do we not preach to the children to avoid bad company? Aside from predispositions, it is the environment which makes the man. When we Anarchists want to abolish the police, etc., we simply mean to put a stop to the old barbarian methods of cruelty to those so-called criminals against society, because they, after all, are the results of the life of the society in which they are grown. Any punishment, whatever be its purpose, is a judgment, and must therefore be abolished. The criminals must be treated as SICK persons who need help and not scourgings, friendly surroundings and not prisons, men and women full of consideration for their ailments and not cruel jailers.

But to ameliorate the conditions of criminals and to reform them is only one side of the question of to-day. Another and more important one is how to remove the causes of crimes; to regenerate and improve the soil from which they draw their nourishment. If this cannot be done, then the crimes will outgrow every virtue, and society be lost in a state of anarchy indeed.

We anarchists do not say, as we have insultingly been accused of saying, that plenty of food will make men angels. But we do say that to make men good they must be given enough food. Poor soil, poor or no crop; without food, no hero, no character. An empty bag cannot stand erect. Enough food for all is the *first* condition, not the only one, nor the most important. Men are not better for eating much. A man in London lives better than an Esquimaux, but crimes are in overwhelming numbers compared to Greenland. The cause can, therefore, not be want of food, but is rather its unequal distribution. We see, then, that the number of criminals is recruited as much from the well-fed as from the poor class. By the way, the word "criminal" is an elastic and curious term. A factory-owner may destroy many more lives by unhealthy air than a murderer, yet in his own eyes and those of his friends he may be a highly moral man and full of charity. The day will come when it will be as criminal to trade upon a neighbor's ignorance and profit by it, as it now is to steal a cow.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

MASKS AND OTHER FASHIONS.

BERNHARD OLSEN.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, August.

THE mask was once a necessary part of the toilet, used by women as a protection against the wind and the sun, like a parasol or a veil in our day.

Face covers are first mentioned in an Italian inventory of 1019 and called *luppa*. Under that name they are explained in *Du Cange's* glossary. King Louis XII.'s knights first learned about them in the beginning of the 16th Century in the wars, and brought the fashion to France, and created a reformation in the inherited customs, particularly under Francis I. The mask was then called *Cache-nez*, or as the people said, *Cache-laid* and *Fouret-de-nez*. It covered the face below the eyes and was tied by strings at the neck. The fashion came early to Denmark. In 1548 Princess Anne got sixteen mouth covers and sixteen nose covers when she went to Saxony. They were costly, and covered with gold and pearls. Masks to be used for disguises were in use long ere this; in fact, the use of them was never interrupted from the classical age to ours. The word mask comes from the Arabic *mascharat*, laughter. In 1514, mouth and nose covers were forbidden in France, because a lady disguised as a man, and having nose covers on, had played dice in a public-house. A little later the word mask occurs in French. The king's tailor paid a painter seven livres for painting the outside of a dozen

masks. But they were only used at court; and when, in 1567, a burgher's wife appeared with one on, they were forbidden. But the modest women thought they could not be without them, so they substituted for them a piece of cloth with holes cut for the eyes and ears and covering the upper part of the face. It was not good manners to speak to anyone with the mask on. If a lady were to answer a gentleman, she would take off one of the mask's earstraps, allowing it to hang by the other, or she would take the mask off altogether. Many people did not look upon the mask with respect. Like other new things and fancies, many considered it a device of the devil. *Desperriers* says in *Cymbalum mundi*, that the mask is invaluable to women because behind it they can ridicule a person without being discovered. *Brantôme* thinks it an excellent thing for secret meetings. One of *Queen Marguerite's* novels shows how an amour may exist without the lover knowing who the lady is. In another novel she carries her idea further. In the time of Henry III., night masks came in use, to hold down the thick layer of salve on the face, which was to counteract the effects of the face powder used to excess by the king and his *mignons*.

At the end of the 16th Century, another form of masks came in use, called *loup*. In *Furetière's* dictionary it is explained to be a mask to cover the chin. It was without earstraps, and was held fast by a glass button kept in the mouth. It was used also by burgher ladies. Of a parvenu it was said, "Not many masks have been used up in that family." In 1632, still another form, *Mimi*, came into use. It was introduced by a traveling troupe of Italian comedians. Individual likes and dislikes changed the form continually. A lady with a fine mouth and white teeth covered, of course, only the upper part of her face. If anything was to be covered, a large mask was used. In 1683 it was forbidden ladies to wear masks in church, and we possess a *traité de la civilité*, from 1695, giving very minute directions about when and how to wear masks.

In *Figaro's Marriage*, the Count Almaviva asks Suzanne to hand him his velvet mask and his cane, and she brings him his "cane and his loup," a proof that the fashion still existed shortly before the Revolution, and that mask and loup at that time meant one and the same thing. But the fashion came to an end in the last century, and first in the towns; in the country districts it lasted much longer as "a protection against the sun and heat."

It was the beauty spots, *les mouches*, which drove the masks from the ladies' faces. They were no new thing, but originally used for practical purposes. Louis Guyon wrote, in 1625, that physicians used as a remedy for toothache to put a small patch of black velvet on the temples. Of course, some clever woman soon discovered how the whiteness of the skin was set off by the black spots, and therefore used them profusely. The author does not know who the lady was, but he guesses on *Queen Marguerite of Navarre*, about whom it was written: "You know how careful she is about her complexion. It is said that she lay on black silk sheets, and had many lights by her bed; her face was covered by white and red powder, and she had a great many beauty spots." It is no exaggeration. We possess pictures from this time, representing female faces covered with beauty spots of greatest variety in shape, coaches with four horses, flowers, hunting scenes, a three-masted ship with all sail set, the full moon as large as a quarter dollar, etc. In those days a lady could not show herself with her real face. If she did, they would ask her if she were sick. They powdered the faces of dead bodies before they were laid in their coffins. When the Infanta Maria Theresa, Louis XIV.'s bride, came to France, she never had had powder or paint on her face, and refused to be painted, unless the king commanded it. As nobody dared to present her to the king in her natural condition, the matter was referred to him and his will asked. He sent word, that it should be *allowed* the Infanta to paint her face. *Marquis de Dangeau* tells us in his diary, that he one day saw the exiled Queen of England in the gardens at St. Ger-

main, and that she looked very aged. Later he discovered that she was not painted, and did not do so while away from the king. The use of the wig, the misuse of paint and powders, etc., in the 18th Century, has been thought to stand in connection with the degeneration of the age. Dr. George Brandes particularly has made much of this. But his assumptions and those of others are not well founded. The wig is simply a result of a fashion. In the youth of Louis XIII., long and much hair became the style, hence those that did not have hair had resource to the wig. There is no deeper reason for these fashions than folly.

THE PORSON OF SHAKESPEAREAN CRITICISM.

Quarterly Review, London, July to October.

THE fate of Lewis Theobald is without parallel in literary history. It may be said with simple truth that no poet in our own or any other language has ever owed so great a debt to an editor as Shakespeare owes to this man. He found the text of the tragedies and comedies, which is now so intelligent and lucid, in a condition scarcely less deplorable than *Aldus* found the choruses of *Æschylus*, and *Musurus* the parabases of *Aristophanes*. Theobald contributed more to the certain and permanent settlement of Shakespeare's text than all the other editors from *Rowe* to *Mr. Aldis Wright*. Yet there are probably not half-a-dozen men in England who would not be surprised to hear this.

To most people, indeed, Theobald is known only as he was known to *Joseph Warton*, as the hero of the first editions of the "Dunciad," as "a cold, plodding, and tasteless writer and critic, who, with great propriety, was chosen, on the death of *Settle*, by the Goddess of Dulness to be the chief instrument of that great work which was the subject of the poem." Gibbeted in couplets which have passed into proverbs wherever the English language is read, and which every man with any tincture of letters has by heart, his very name has become a synonym for creeping pedantry. No satirist excels, or, it would perhaps be more correct to say, equals *Pope* in the art of employing falsehood in the service of truth. What is untrue of a particular individual may be true of a class. Yet while what is true or untrue of a particular individual is of comparatively little moment to the world; what is true of a class, is true typically, and is therefore of interest to all mankind. Of the correctness, for example, of *Pope's* portrait of the mere verbal scholar, of the justice of the ridicule and contempt with which he has treated philologists as a class, there can be no question. We know how important it is that such men should understand their proper place, and the mischief which has resulted from their not understanding it, and we read with approval, admiration, gratitude. Who, however, stops to consider whether the particular individual who has been selected for ridicule, and whose name has been written under the portrait, is or is not entitled to the ignoble distinction? He is of no interest as a mere individual; he has become a type. He has been made the scapegoat of a class whose worst errors and whose worst vices will forever be associated with him.

Preëminent among the victims of *Pope's* satire stands *Theobald*, and his fate has assuredly been harder than that of any other of his fellow-sufferers. For, in his case, injustice has been cumulative, and it has been his lot to be conspicuous. From the publication of the "Dunciad" to the present day, he has been the butt of almost every critic and biographer of Shakespeare and *Pope*. Indeed, the shamelessness with which he has been treated by his brother commentators on Shakespeare exceeds belief. Generation after generation it has been the same story. After plundering his notes, and appropriating his emendations, sometimes with, but more generally without, acknowledgment, they all contrive, each in his own fashion, to reproduce *Pope's* portrait of him. Whenever they mention him, if they do not couple with their remarks some abusive or

contemptuous expression, it is with a sort of half apology for introducing his name. They refer to him, in fact, as a gentleman might refer among his friends to a shoe-black who had just amused him with some witticism while polishing his boots. Perhaps impudence never went further than in Pope's own appropriation of Theobald's labors.

Theobald's next detractor was Warburton, whose conduct in the matter was mean and base. After him came Doctor Johnson, for whose hostility it is difficult to account. Coleridge, who appears to have known nothing about Theobald, except what he had learned from Warburton, next took up the cry, and in his "Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare" never mentions him without coupling his name with some contemptuous expression.

The truth about Theobald is that he is not only the father of Shakespearean criticism, but the critic to whom our great poet is most deeply indebted. To speak of any of the eighteenth-century editors in the same breath with him is absurd. He had what none of them possessed—a fine ear for the rhythm of blank verse, and the nicest sense of the *nuances* of language, as well in relation to single words as to words in combination—faculties which, it is needless to say, are indispensable to an emendator of Shakespeare, or, indeed, of any other poet. In every department, indeed, of textual criticism he excelled. In its humbler offices, in collation, in transcription, in the correction of clerical errors, he was, as even his enemies have frankly admitted, the most patient and conscientious of drudges. To the elucidation of obscurities in expression or allusion, he brought a stock of learning such as has perhaps never been found united in any other commentator on Shakespeare. He was an accomplished Greek scholar, acquainted not merely with the writings with which all schools are more or less familiar, but with the fragments of Menander and Philemon, with the Anthology and the miscellaneous Alexandrian and Byzantine literature. His numerous illustrations from the Roman classics range from Ennius to Boethius. He appears to have been well versed in Italian, French, and Spanish, an accomplishment which assisted him greatly in his work as editor and commentator. To our own language and literature he had evidently paid much attention. He was one of the very few men of his time who possessed some knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and early middle English.

The proper monument of Theobald is not that cairn of dishonor which the sensitive vanity of Pope, the ignoble and impudent devices of Warburton to build his own reputation on the ruin of another, the careless injustice of Johnson, the mean stratagems of Malone, and the obsequious parrotry of tradition on the part of subsequent writers, have succeeded in accumulating. That monument is the text of Shakespeare, and should be the gratitude of all to whom the text is of importance, the gratitude of civilized mankind.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

AN AGNOSTIC VIEW.

LEWIS G. JANES.

Educational Review, New York, September.

WHO is the philosophical agnostic? What does he ask of the State in the matter of public education?

The agnostic is one who recognizes the limitations, the finiteness of the human intellect. He perceives, not that there is no infinite reality external to the human mind, but that this reality can be known to man symbolically only, as determined by the nature of his physical limitations. In the person of its ablest representative, Mr. Herbert Spencer, philosophical agnosticism recognizes the reality of the religious faculty in man, and makes no protest against its rational culture and normal activity. This, indeed, Mr. Spencer regards as essential to the full and complete life, the attainment of which is the supreme aim of his ethical and social philosophy.

Religion, however, to the philosophical agnostic, is by no

means to be identified with the theological garments in which it happens to be clothed. These it changes from age to age, to suit the intellectual requirements of various peoples in different stages of culture and development. The reality, however, persists in spite of these shifting phases of its manifestation, and will endure when the last vestige of anthropomorphic and man-made theology is stripped from its essential truth. Taking this view of religion, the agnostic would have no objection to the training of the religious nature of his children in precisely the same way as that in which the most enlightened educators aim to train the intellectual nature. He does object strongly, however, to the inculcation, even by inference or object-lesson, of theological dogmas, which, in his view, can never do otherwise than distort and unwisely bias and misdirect the normal activities of the religious sentiment.

Nor does the agnostic conceive it impossible to train and develop the religious sentiment without the inculcation of dogma, or even apart from any technical Christian training. The essentials of the religious sentiment, which underlie all its specific manifestations, are reverence, faithfulness, and faith in the reality of the Unseen. All these sentiments and faculties may be stimulated along with the moral and intellectual training of children, without any dogmatic teaching; and unless the teacher can arouse these sentiments in his pupils in connection with their daily tasks, he is lacking in complete preparation and qualification for his worthy and noble undertaking.

Faith in the Unseen Reality is inculcated by daily experience in all faithful work. It may seem strange to those who have studied agnosticism in the camp of its enemies to find this sentiment held up as a part of the agnostic's creed. He is ordinarily regarded as one who has no faith in anything—who repudiates faith as the mother of all superstitions, and accepts nothing which cannot be logically and inductively demonstrated. The existence of an Unseen Reality which, owing to the limitation of his faculties, is in its essential nature unknowable, is, however, the fundamental postulate of the agnostic's creed. Herbert Spencer declares the apprehension of this Reality to be the most certain of all our knowledge. Yet with one of old he asks, substantially, "Who by searching can find out God? Who can know the Almighty to perfection?" Who shall declare a *science* of the Infinite?

Though the public school may not teach dogma or ritual, or rightly force upon any pupil a stated reading of the Bible or repetition of prayers, there is no reason, therefore, why it should not wisely cultivate the religious nature of the pupil and teach the soundest principles of morality. If the parent at home or in the Church chooses to have this teaching supplemented by instruction in the tenets of his particular faith, well and good. To this the agnostic can raise a moral and rational objection only, for over the action of sectarian parents in their individual and parental capacity he has no control. When it is proposed, however, to introduce sectarian teaching into public schools, or to appropriate the public educational funds to inculcate denominational learning, the agnostic is impelled to enter his most emphatic protest.

Nor, in entering this protest does he speak for himself alone, or for those only with whom he is in intellectual agreement; nor for these inclusive of the small number of avowed atheists and "infidels" whose rights are violated by such a misuse of educational opportunities. His judgment herein is sustained by large numbers of the thoughtful friends of public education among all denominations of Christian believers, who see clearly that the allotment of educational funds to denominational schools would be the practical destruction of our public school system, and that the only logical ground upon which we can resist the demands of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens for such a division is that of the complete secularity of our public schools. Halfway measures are acceptable neither to the Roman Catholic nor to the liberal; the only solution of the

problem is a position of absolute equity to all classes in the community.

In a country like ours, where the intelligence of the citizen is the sole safeguard of our free institutions, the public-school system is a vital necessity. Our system of public education is too sacred to be thrown into the arena of sectarian dispute. The agnostic does not ask that his particular belief shall be inculcated in the schools. He does not plead for any special favors at the hands of the public. He asks only, in common with large numbers of his fellow-citizens, that the schools be protected from disintegration, by conforming to the simple requirements of equal justice in the matter of religious instruction.

PEDAGOGY.

FRANCISQUE BOUILLIER, OF THE INSTITUTE.

Le Correspondant, Paris, August 25.

I AM far from denying that there is a science of education. I would even be inclined, by reason of the importance I concede to that science, to place it above all other sciences. As, however, education is a work for performing which several other sciences are needful, besides personal qualities, the art, gifts, and virtues of those who have it in charge, I do not want pedagogy, properly so called, to arrogate to itself the pretension of making education its exclusive appanage. I would much prefer to see pedagogy more modest and free from that appearance of charlatanry which lowers it in the opinion of many people.

Pedagogy and pedagogue are names which in France had nearly fallen into oblivion, or which were not exempt from a certain ridicule. Near neighbors of these names were pedantry and pedant, in public opinion as well as in the dictionary. Of late, however, thanks to a scientific varnish which pedantic Germany has given to these words, thanks still more to the favor of the heads of public instruction in France, they have become the fashion with us, and enjoy with some people an authority which is wholly unjustifiable.

What, then, is this marvelous science? Neither those who praise it, nor those who speak slightly of it, have any clear idea of what they are talking about. The former call it a science, the latter an art only. Sometimes in the minds of those who talk about pedagogy, instruction is associated with education, sometimes the two are dissociated. With the care of the soul and the mind there is sometimes joined in the minds of many the care of the body, without their troubling themselves about the fact that they are intruding on the provinces of gymnastics and hygiene. There is nothing more vague and uncertain than the limits of this much-lauded science. To what, then, can pedagogy be actually reduced without encroaching upon other sciences or other arts and instruction?

The science of education, as it is generally defined, is a very fine name and has a very fine field, if to that field it has an exclusive right. Of how many excellent works, among both the ancients and moderns, the science of education has been the theme, from Plutarch and Quintilian to Fénelon and Rollin! Notwithstanding utopias and chimeras, how much truth is collected in the *Republic* of Plato or even in the *Emile* of Rousseau? How many beautiful pages have been written by moralists about education, about the difference between instruction and education and the danger of separating them, without ever using once the word pedagogy. It is from psychology, from morals, from religious beliefs, which the pedagogues of our day generally avoid mentioning, through fear of compromising themselves, that the science of education borrows everything in it that is best and most essential.

It is true that besides theoretical pedagogy, there is a practical pedagogy; but practical pedagogy is an art and not a science, and an art without fixed rules, which cannot be learned from books but are nearly all personal. The things which con-

stitute above all a model schoolmaster, a pedagogue in the true sense of the word, are qualities wholly individual: good sense, tact, attentive observation of the character and disposition of each of his pupils, and especially devotion to his occupation, that love of children of which nothing can take the place.

Pedagogy is taught in the primary normal schools of France. Some light may be thrown on the value of the instruction given by an anecdote: One day, several years ago, in the discharge of my duties as Inspector-General, I had some curiosity to know what the pupils of one of these schools were learning about pedagogy. A pupil was questioned in my presence by the director of the school, who asked the pupil what he would do on being appointed to take charge of a school in some commune. The pupil answered that the first thing he would do would be to call on the mayor, which was, in fact, a point of formal politeness; and added, that his next step would be to buy the books of a certain primary Inspector-General, the author of a goodly number of elementary works. I had heard enough and cut short the examination.

Take away from pedagogy all that belongs to psychology, to the morality of the soul and the mind; take away all that belongs to the personal qualities of the master, that is, good sense and practical experience, and little remains, if, indeed, there remains anything whatever. Devotion, a feeling of duty, love of children, are worth all the rules of pedagogy, are things which are far more deserving of being borne in mind and recommended by the Pestalozzis, the Frœbels, and others, than all the ingenious systems and pedagogic inventions, more or less impossible of application.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

CANINE MORALS AND MANNERS.

LOUIS ROBINSON.

Contemporary Review, London, September.

ALTHOUGH the dog is now our friend, with interests in the main in harmony with ours, he was not always so. The wild dog and wild man might have been chance allies, but as a rule, the interests of dog and man would be conflicting.

Probably the partnership first began through small, helpless whelps being brought home by the hunters and cared for by the women and children. The dog would grow up to regard the camp as his home in which he has certain vested interests; and precisely as in his wild state, he would have looked on all strangers of any kind with suspicion, and their intrusion as an infringement on his rights.

He is, then, a watch dog by instinct and, like all gregarious animals, loyal to the other members of his community. When he crosses scent or sights game in his wild state, he at once gives the signal which summons his friends to join in the chase and help him in securing the quarry.

A little thought will show that many of the qualities for which we prize our dogs are dependent on this fact, and that we are the gainers by turning to account the stock of private virtues and morals which they bring with them into our service. An animal of a troop has perforce certain social duties and obligations which are necessary for his own existence as well as for the welfare of the community. He must learn to give and take, and be prepared to follow and obey the members of greater capacity and experience. He must also be ready to stand by his fellows, defend them, or any of them, if attacked, and warn them if danger approaches.

The obedience of the young and inexperienced to their leaders, and the observance of certain rules of conduct, are essential to the success of any strategic operation. It follows, then, that the young of gregarious animals of this type are submissive and teachable. Hence we have here the natural basis

for that docility and readiness to obey which is such a noticeable and invaluable characteristic in dogs as we know them.

Loyalty to one another is also a virtue which cannot be done without. Thus we see that however great the emulation between the individual members of the band, while the hunt is on, it is kept strictly within bounds, and is subordinated to the common purpose. The very fact that the finder summons others to join in the pursuit as soon as the quarry is started, instead of stealing off after it on his own account, is an illustration of this.

The great naturalist, Cuvier, observed that all animals that readily enter into domestication consider man as a member of their own society, and thus fulfill their instinct of association. The probable view of the fox-terrier or the dachshund which lies upon our hearthrug, therefore, is that he is one of a pack, the other members of which are the human inhabitants of the house.

Most interesting it would be were it possible to get the dog's view of the situation. The chief bar to our doing so is the difficulty of putting our human minds, even in imagination, within the restricted limits of the canine thinking apparatus. Narrators of dog stories show an inveterate tendency to anthropomorphism, and almost invariably give the dog credit for faculties which it is doubtful if he possesses.

But this structural difference of brain, with its inevitable consequences, while it balks us in one way, comes to our assistance in another. Our custom of ascribing human faculties and modes of thought is an involuntary and invariable one when we are dealing with the mental processes of other beings. Even when we speak of the supernatural, the same habit is manifest, and human passions, emotions, and weaknesses, are constantly ascribed to beings presumed to be infinitely more remote from us in power and knowledge than we are from the dog. This should teach us that there is, affecting the dog's point of view, almost undoubtedly such a thing as *cynomorphism*. When we consider that our own conceptions of deity lead us to the general idea of an enormous and omniscient *Man*, who loves, hates, desires, rewards, and punishes in human-like fashion, it involves no strain of imagination to conceive that, from the dog's point of view, his master is an elongated and enormous cunning dog, differing in shape and manners certainly from the common run of dogs, yet essentially canine in his nature.

Several years ago, in a discussion of the pointer and setter in the *Field*, it was suggested that the habit of standing still as soon as game was scented, was the reversal of a natural instinct by training. I believe, however, that the pointer and setter in acting in their characteristic manner are following an old instinct connected with an important piece of pack strategy, although the peculiarity has been enhanced by human training and selection.

The writer, during his boyhood, had charge of a small pack of beagles which were allowed to run loose at night as a guard against foxes. Not infrequently they would go a-hunting on their own private account; one of them, Old Rattler, a very sagacious old dog, acting as huntsman and whip. He generally went ahead, going to the leeward side of every likely looking bush, and if he scented game, would stand rigid with quickly vibrating tail and nose pointed towards the bush. The other dogs seemed to understand quickly, and surrounded the bush, when Old Rattler would spring into the bush, and out would jump a rabbit or a hare into the mouth of one of them.

Now it appears to me that this habit of the leader of the pack, a habit similar to what has been observed in the dingo, wolf, and hyena-dog, is the basis of the peculiar talent of the pointer and setter.

There are many other traits of the domestic dog suggestive of ancestral habits, which cannot be dealt with in this article, but which offer a most interesting field for study to everyone who possesses a dog and a taste for research in this direction.

THE THERMOMETER AT THE SICK-BED.

DOCTOR DYRENFURTH.

Folkebladet, Christiania, No. 14.

I.

MAN is a wandering furnace. This figure of speech is not so defective as many others. Chemistry and physiology prove it daily. The stomach is the hearth, the food is the firewood, and the lungs the chimney. The difference is in the manner of building the furnace. The living furnace can under normal conditions be heated no higher than 37° C. (29.6 Réaumur), and keeps that temperature under all normal circumstances, be it at the North pole, or under the Equator. How is that? It seems contrary to all nature's laws.

The reason is a small, but very ingenious, mechanism in the brain. In the various parts of the brain and the spinal marrow, we have a kind of central bureau for sense perceptions, speech, respiration, motion, and also a sort of central heat regulator, which takes care that our temperature neither runs too low nor too high. How does it do it? Let us see. Take a cold bath at 17° C. The difference in temperature between the warmth of the blood and the surrounding water is 20°; to equalize the difference, the bather should lose 10° of his temperature, but that must be prevented. The regulator attempts at once to produce new heat by exciting the muscles to greater activity. Work and physical exercise are some of the best sources of heat. Hence we move about in the water with hands and feet, we swim, we dive down, etc. Even the shaking from the cold, which we experience, and which comes from the contraction of the muscles of the skin, is a proof of the regulator's activity to repel the cold. Another proof is its efforts to prevent any loss of heat, by causing the blood to course inward, thereby freeing it from being cooled off. These means prevent a sudden lowering of temperature, but in the long run they are insufficient. If the cold lasts too long, stronger means are needed. In winter we therefore eat more, and food richer in carbons, and dress our body in garments which are poor heat conductors.

If there should be any danger of a rise in temperature above 37°, the central regulator is as quick and ready to meet the emergency by reducing the production of heat and accelerating evaporation. The first it does by calling for less food or fuel for the hearth, by making men drowsy and slow in moving, and by opening all pores, etc., for the emission of all stored-up fluids, etc.

All this we pay comparatively little attention to so long as we are healthy and things run smoothly. But let us by a mistake or otherwise bring into the system some fever-producing matter, then the central regulator gets confused at once. It makes mistakes by producing heat and cold at the wrong time, and by violent changes it jeopardizes our life. We dread fever. Fever follows almost all diseases, and our anxiety grows or lessens with the state of the patient's fever. What is fever?

The word fever comes from the Latin *febris*, from *ferveo*, to glow, to burn. Heat, together with rapid pulsations, headache, thirst, weakness, and lack of desire for food, etc., are sure signs of fever. But they are *results* of the fever, which in itself consists in a disturbance of the normal heat production, whereby too much is generated and not enough thrown off. Many theories have been advanced to explain the origin and nature of fever, but none are satisfactory. The physician distinguishes between three kinds of fever: (1) Constant fever, (2) Remittent fever, and (3) Intermittent fever.

In the first kind, the temperature rises rapidly at the beginning of the sickness to a certain height where it remains, excepting a slight decrease in the morning. Such fever follows scarlet fever and measles, for instance. When the crisis has been reached the temperature sinks in 24-26 hours to its normal degree.

In the second kind, the temperature varies 1-1½ degrees from

morning to evening. Typhoid fever is a good illustration. The sickness begins with cold shiverings, followed by a gradual, slow, but steady increase in heat. From morning till evening it increases 1° , from evening till morning it falls off $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Thus from day to day the heat increases $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Its final decrease is much slower than its increase.

In the third kind, the intermittent fever, the patient shivers with cold, yet his temperature runs up to 40° , when the cold is alternated by heat, etc. When an intermittent fever has raged for a while, serious disturbances set in, because the body burns up its own material. A temperature of $38-38.5^{\circ}$ we can stand for a while, particularly if new fuel can be supplied. But if it rises to 40° , the patient's condition becomes critical and at 42.5° death usually follows. Still a heat of 43° can terminate favorably. A heat of $44-45^{\circ}$ has been observed, but has always resulted fatally.

The effect of fever upon the principal bodily organs is this: The heated blood affects the muscles of the heart and excites it to greater activity, giving a rapid pulse. If the fever lasts long, the heart will be strained and weakened and the pulse falls. The increased activity of the heart stimulates the lungs. While a healthy man draws his breath eighteen times a minute, the fever patient draws it twice as often, or oftener. The lungs consequently become overfilled with blood, causing cough, weakness, inflammation, etc., reducing the working area of the lungs, throwing all the work upon the remaining unaffected parts. The sick will not eat. The secretions become irregular. The nerves are also affected, and the brain is poorly and badly nourished from the sick blood. Thus the work of destruction goes on.

BRAIN-CENTRES.

S. V. CLEVENGES, M.D.

American Naturalist, Philadelphia, September.

GRADUALLY a better understanding of the nature of the brain and its workings is being acquired and disseminated by investigators and thinkers (who are not always one and the same). Twenty years ago the most incorrect ideas concerning the brain existed, consisting of a mingling of superstition with the incorrect phrenological deductions of Spurzheim, Gall, and their followers. Careful experimentation has now prepared the way for thinking pathologists and histologists. But however much may be due to the patient and careful labors of the microscopists, a research with the brain is needed to supplement researches with the eye or other sense-organs. It is only the investigators with brains who know what to look for, and recognize it when found.

The methods by which the motor-centres in the brain are localized are simple enough. After a piece of the skull of an animal was removed, electrical stimulation of certain parts of the bared brain invariably produced certain muscular movements. Applied at one point the fingers would move, at another, a certain arm-movement would occur, and thus leg, tail, face, and tongue-movements were induced, the muscular coördinations thus evoked being often quite complicated, as in swimming, grasping, running, and emotional expression. Cutting away these same small portions of brain-tissue produced paralysis or loss of ability to voluntarily perform these same motions. Tumors or the rupture of blood-vessels in these same regions cause similar paralytic conditions.

Destruction of other portions of the brain led to the localization of centres for the special senses, and we have thus ascertained that the optic-centre is in the hindmost tip of the cerebrum, the auditory-centre is two or three inches further forward. The centres thus far accurately located, are those for sight and hearing, and those controlling the motions of all parts of the extremities, the head, and the vocal apparatus. Taste and smell have not been localized, and it is presumable that they are more generalized than centralized through the brain. But it is probably a function of the hippocampi to

bring the smelling, tasting, and eating apparatus into coördination.

Consciousness is at its fullest when we possess every faculty intact; a multitude of considerations leads me to deny that consciousness has any localized area in the brain; the entire nervous and vascular tissue in its solidarity is the seat, of consciousness. Memory, too, has no special seat but has many brain localities devoted to different kinds of memories.

As regards volition, the fact that the so-called will-power controls such a great number of parts would of itself argue that volition exercised the centres of innervation of those parts.

As volition is merely the strongest impulse, and is aroused or checked by single or multiple reflexes, the centres of which are scattered throughout the spinal cord and brain, it is plain that there can be no special seat of the will-power.

Sexuality (to borrow a phrenological term) is sometimes apparently augmented by brain injury. This I interpret as indicating that full brain integrity diverts or holds in check the manifestations of an appetite that belongs to every cell of the body. There need no more be a special localization in the brain for sexuality than for hunger, and these two instincts are at the very foundation of life, and exist in every part of the body, controlling, directly or indirectly, every act and thought.

We sometimes encounter the term "emotional centre" or "centres," but in a broad sense, emotionalism is nothing more nor less than degrees of excitement. So from this point of view it would be absurd to look for its centre.

Instinctive acts are reflexes depending upon a definite arrangement of nerve strands transmitted, in many cases, through ages. Reason, on the other hand, is often engaged in holding such reflexes in check. An instinct may have its impetus in a brain-centre that controls the activities of any particular group of muscles, and may have as many different seats as there are brain-areas concerned in coördinating the multitude of muscular acts. Reason involves every sense, and sometimes controls all voluntary motions, hence its seat cannot be special; and, its operation being general, so must be its functioning mechanism.

CHANGES IN CHEMICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

FREDERICK A. FERNALD.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, September.

THE want of conformity in the pronunciation of such words as quinine, or of the halogens, *chlorine*, *bromine*, *iodine*, and *fluorine*, has been a source of serious annoyance, especially to physicians and chemists. A still greater inconvenience is the liability to mistake one substance for another from the close likeness in the names, whether spoken or written, as chlorides and chlorites, sulphides and sulphites. To remedy these difficulties a proposition for the revision of the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms was made in the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the annual meeting in 1887. Accordingly, a committee to make such a revision was appointed, and made its final report at the meeting of 1891.

Among the decisions of the committee (all being accepted by the Chemical Section), is to sound the *i* short in the names of the halogens, and drop the final *e*, the better to indicate the pronunciation, thus: *chlorin*, *bromin*, etc. The "pentalemma" of quinine is conquered by adopting a sixth pronunciation, *quínin*, and the final *e* is dropped, making the spelling *quinin*. Similar treatment is accorded to *anilin*, *morphin*, *glycerin*, *cocain*, etc. The similarity between *-ide* and *-ite* is removed by changing the former to *-id*, giving *chlorid*, *oxid*, *bromid*, etc.

Polysyllables in the metric system are regarded as compound words, each part with its own accent; thus not *centi'meter*, but *cent'time'ter*. The spellings *aluminum* and *asbestos* displace

aluminium and *asbestos*; gramme is preferred to gram (probably to avoid confusion with grain in indistinct writing); *alkaline* retains the long *i*, and its final *e*; *alloy*, both as noun and as verb, is accented on the first syllable; and *apparatus* does duty in both the singular and plural numbers. *Quantivalence*, *univalent*, etc., have both a primitive and a secondary accent, as has *nomenclature*. A few more preferred pronunciations are *concentrated*, *molecule*, *molecular*, and *aldehyde*; both *crystallin* and *crystalline* are accepted. Probably the boldest change in spelling is the substitution of *f* for *ph* in *sulfur*, and all its derivatives. Phosphorus, however, remains unchanged.

Where two or more names are in use for the same thing, the chemists have given a preference to one of them. Thus, they advise the use of *cafein* rather than *thein*, *hydrogen sulfid* rather than *sulfuretted hydrogen*, *valence* rather than *quantivalence*, and *univalent*, *bivalent*, etc., rather than *monovalent*, *divalent*, etc.

A large number of other decisions have been rendered, but the foregoing are all that affect words in general use, or much used by teachers. The changes that the chemists have decided on are far from being radical. They are all plainly dictated by common sense, and it is to be hoped and expected that they will speedily become the prevailing usage.

Geographical names are also undergoing a revision both here and abroad. In 1885 the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of England began a movement in behalf of systematic spelling in geographical names which has yielded most gratifying results. The society adopted a system having the same basis as is employed for all scientific modes of spelling, namely, vowels pronounced as in Italian (or German) and consonants as in English. This system has been adopted by the British Admiralty Office, by the War, Foreign, and Colonial Offices, and by the last has been recommended to the Colonies.

In September, 1890, the United States Board on Geographic Names was created for the purpose of securing uniformity of geographical nomenclature in Government publications.

This board consists of ten officials in the departments at Washington, with Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall as Chairman. For spelling names from Oriental or unwritten languages this board has adopted a system practically identical with that used by the British Government offices. France, Germany, and Spain have adopted substantially the same methods, hence the great map-making nations of the world are in close agreement as to geographical spelling. The alphabet is used as follows by the board in representing the sounds of Oriental and unwritten languages: *a* as in *father* (Java, Somali), *e* as in *men* (Tel-el Kebir), *i* as in *ravine* (Fiji), *o* as in *mote*, and *u* as *oo* in *boot*. All vowels are shortened in sound when the following consonant is doubled. Doubling a vowel is necessary only where there is a distinct repetition of its sound. English *i* in *ice* is represented by *ai*, *au* represents *ow* in *how*, *ao* differs slightly from *au*, and *ei* is scarcely to be distinguished from *ey* in *they* (Beirut).

Among the consonants, *b*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *w*, *x*, and *z*, are the same as in English; *c* is always soft (Celebes); *ch* as in *church*; *f* as in English, and its sound is never represented by *ph*; *g* is always hard; *h* is always pronounced when inserted; *j* as in English, and its sound is never replaced by *dj*; *k* as in English, taking the place of the hard *c*; *kh* and *gh* stand for oriental gutturals as in *khan*, *Dagh*, *Ghazi*; *q* is not used; *qu* is replaced by *kw*; *ng* is sounded both as in *finger* and in *singer*; *y* is always a consonant, and is to be replaced by *t* wherever it has been used as a vowel.

The revisions of names of places are not very numerous either for the United States or abroad, but the new forms are adopted in all printing done at the Government printing-office, and publishers of atlases and other geographical works generally are using them.

The good work of the chemists and geographers, in the interest of simplicity and uniformity, gives hope that similar changes may be made in other classes of words. Philologists as a body desire the change, and there is not one linguistic scholar of any prominence who opposes it.

THE MORAL FACTOR IN ECONOMIC LAWS.

DAVID G. RITCHIE.

Economic Review, London, July to October.

THE recognition of a "moral factor" in economic law need not vitiate the scientific character of the study. It will make the difference only between a less abstract and a more abstract "law." The more conditions our law takes account of, the more likely are we to be able to verify it in experience.

Political history and the history of morals also have gained from the recognition of the economic factor. It is essential to have the connection pointed out between political, moral, and even intellectual revolutions on the one side and economic changes on the other, to see how economic pressure has often brought about what moral efforts alone could not effect. It would be quite a perversion of truth, however, to resolve everything solely into its economic conditions; and it would be to misunderstand those economic conditions themselves. Economic wants are dependent on the whole social environment in which people live; and, therefore, moral, religious, intellectual, artistic conditions must be taken into account in order to explain them fully. Man cannot live without bread or some equivalent; but man cannot live, and never has lived, by bread alone.

If "Nature" be taken to include the whole of human phenomena, then it is inconsistent to exclude from nature anything that may be done by conscious and deliberate human effort. If we say "All that is is nature," we must include in our conception of nature the spiritual ideals as well as the material necessities of man. If so, however, it is inconsistent to deny intelligence, or a "spiritual principle" in what we call nature, since this intelligence or spiritual principle shows itself in human beings. It is inconsistent science to regard men as entirely within nature, and yet to exclude from nature, in the widest sense, the highest intelligence and the highest goodness that have shown themselves in man. And it is surely an inconsistent "natural theology" which sees God in natural forces and yet refuses to recognize the clearer revelation of wisdom and justice in the history of social institutions, and of philosophical and religious ideas—which sees God in the earthquake and the whirlwind, and yet refuses to hear when He speaks with the human voice of legislator, sage, and prophet.

To recognize the existence of economic laws analogous to laws of nature does not require us to exclude from them the moral factor. This recognition of the moral factor, however, does not turn economic laws into moral laws. Moral laws are precepts respecting conduct; the phrase "moral laws" implies that morality is regarded in the analogy of a legal code. The term "laws" is used in the same sense as that in which it is used by lawyers—as an expression for what is *expected* to be done, not for what necessarily, under certain conditions, *must* happen. If the word "must" is used in expressing "moral laws," it means "ought," and not, as in laws of nature, "cannot but be." In both senses, indeed, "law" implies uniformity. Law, in the juridical sense, though it may nowadays be thought of as a command issued by a sovereign, was, in primitive times, simply the custom of the tribe, which every one was expected to follow, and which almost all persons did, as a matter of fact, follow. And, in the ethical sense, though moral laws may, among the higher religions, be regarded as enjoined by a divine legislation, primitive ideas of right mean the observance of the customs of our fathers. In spite of this resemblance, however, laws in the moral and juridical sense cannot be completely assimilated to laws of nature, not even if we introduce the sanction of them. "If you commit murder, you will be hanged" is not like a law of nature, because a murderer may escape hanging. "Murderers, if caught and convicted, are generally hanged" would, indeed, be a sociological law analogous to a law of nature, expressing the prevailing custom.

Yet in any formula which expresses a moral or juridical law

there must be an expression, not of simple fact, but of something which is expected as right, although it may be that which is not always done. Even if ethics be looked at entirely from the point of view of the natural sciences, and "metaphysics" rigidly excluded from it, it is still necessary to recognize the distinction between moral laws and sociological laws. "If society is to hold together and prosper, its members must keep faith with one another." This may be called a sociological law; it may be reached by deduction from some obvious psychological facts supplemented by inductions from ordinary experience and from history. It expresses the fact that human beings have to recognize the "moral law" which enjoins fidelity to one another. The liar, the fraudulent person, and the various violators of this moral law do not, and cannot, violate the sociological law: they illustrate it. A healthy society wars against them; because if they become abundant, any society will go to pieces.

Laws of nature, then, including sociological laws, cannot be violated. If a law of nature seems to be violated, either it has been incorrectly formulated, or else we are speaking incorrectly of violating a law of nature, when we really mean violating some precept of prudence based—or supposed to be based—on a knowledge of the law. The man who dies from eating poison violates the precepts of health; he illustrates the laws of physiology. Economic laws, being sociological laws, are not precepts; in the strict sense they cannot be violated. Those who boast that they "believe in economic laws," can mean only that they believe in a certain form of society as desirable; and it would be less misleading if they said so openly. Economic laws are true or false. They are to be believed or disbelieved; they do not form an ideal which can be believed *in*. It is necessary to protest strongly, and even at the risk of repeating truisms, against this common confusion of language about economic laws. The protest is necessary both in the interests of science and in the interests of practical politics.

RELIGIOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL IMPEDIMENTA.

J. MACBRIDE STERRETT.

New World, Boston, September.

TWO facts are patent to-day—the decay and the vitality of ecclesiasticism. We may use the term *impedimenta*, first, in its vulgar sense, of those things which impede and are not necessary to the being or the well-being of the Church; secondly and chiefly, in its classical sense of those things which encumber but still are necessary—the necessary means of subsistence and equipment, the supplies, baggage, and ammunition carried along with an army.

The Church, considered as an objective historical fact, may be described as the religious community, springing from and embodying the religious self-consciousness of Jesus Christ. It is the visible community to which the religious spirit in men, influenced by the spirit of Jesus Christ, gave rise—not as an absolutely new organization, but as having its roots primarily in Judaism, and later on its branches in the Græco-Roman civilization. It is visible, one, organic, and continuous through nineteen centuries. It is as objective a fact as a continent or a nation. As an organism it has functions. It has an official organization of life, doctrine, and worship.

Ecclesiasticism, no less than logic and science, rises out of an invincible need of human nature, and as such is a manifestation of its progressive rationality. It can no more rationally be called a disease or perversion than the other manifestations; and in studying ecclesiasticism one should reflect on the nature of religion itself, its own proper idea and function in the complex of human nature's activity, as well as upon the ground for its appearance in this or that form, in order to appreciate and thus only to understand it. As an objective

reality, the Church and her ways stand as a marvel of unconscious logic realizing itself in history. Only an *a priori* hatred of religion can treat this objective institution with disrespect; and only a barren intellectualism will insist on criticizing it by other canons than those of its own nature and function.

I. Are there, then, no ecclesiastical impedimenta in the vulgar sense of the term—is there no negative criticism of the Church? We need not shun the full criticism of the impedimenta that hinder the Church from fulfilling its own true mission. We only insist that these can merely be such as are foreign to its genius, or have outgrown their usefulness. The Church Militant is not the Church Triumphant. Its follies and sins are patent in all ages; but the same is true of every other institution. The ideal of any organization is never realized, and yet the ideal only comes into consciousness through the progressive realization of the impulse. The Church simply takes her place with other secular institutions in pleading guilty to such failures.

The critical and historical studies concerning the Church have doubtless disclosed a vast amount of dead ecclesiastical rubbish, trash, needless scaffolding, bric-a-brac, chips from the growing statue, decayed branches of the growing tree, suckers that are needlessly and criminally draining its strength, fungoid growths, parasitic vines, superfluous clothing upon the racer and armor on the warrior—things that do not make for the edification or the propagation of the Church, and which the Church, nevertheless, holds on to as essential.

Again, from the longest-lived branch of the Church to the most novel modern sect, there is not one form that has not outgrown, or, of itself cast aside, much of its earlier impedimenta. In the long run the Church discards what does not, and adopts what does, edify. The indictment against the evils of conservative traditionalism is made none too strong by even hostile critics. This temper has often led the champions of the Church to commit most glaring crimes against the very foundation principles of morality and humanity, in order to maintain the old as the true, and defeat the new as the false; but in the long run the Church shows a capacity to assimilate the best elements of the life of any age, towards the close of that age, and to renounce its own defects and malformations on its way to new and fuller life. Volumes would be needed to catalogue the mass of impedimenta thus discarded. From the dropping by the early Church of the rites of foot-washing and the Agapæ instituted by Christ Himself, to the change from hooks and eyes to buttons by the Dunkards, perpetual changes through additions and subtractions have been going on within this organic body, moved by its own vital semi-unconscious ideal of reality. The form and interpretation of her sacred literature, her sacraments, her ceremonies and ritual, her organization and her creeds, have undergone wondrous changes, considering the inherent conservatism of the Church. The Episcopal Church has practically discarded her once dominant standard of the XXXIX Articles as "forty stripes save one."

Doctrinaires of Liberalism and Puritanism alike would strip the Church bare of decent clothing in their Philistinism. Both are utterly unappreciative of the sentiment and symbolism that are inseparable from the instituted form of the religious life. In vain will they attempt to unclothe historical Christianity by setting up the literal form of the anti-ecclesiastical religion of the Christ when on earth. In vain will they stigmatize as "baptized Paganism," and "caricatures of the holiest," the concrete forms of the living Church, which claims to be the extension of the Incarnation, the Christ widened into the concrete life of the community. They denounce the letter of the Church against the spirit of the Gospel, being incapable of appreciating the spirit of the letter of the Church, the æsthetic and edifying side of ecclesiastical symbolism.

II. For the double purpose of self-edification and self-propagation, the Church has always found that it needs an official

organization of its life, teaching, and worship. The intrinsic difference between an army and the character, function, and end of the Church necessitates a somewhat broader use of the term *impedimenta*. Let us take the Declaration of the House of Bishops in the General Convention of 1886, and of the "Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion" in 1888, as stating the essential *impedimenta* of the Catholic Church, viz.:—

1. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.
2. The Apostles' Creed, as the Baptismal Symbol; and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.
3. The two Sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of Institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.
4. The Historic Episcopate, locally adopted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His Church.

We have here two classes of *impedimenta*: 1st, those which minister to the edification of the body—the Holy Scriptures and the Sacraments; and, 2d, those which minister to its extension—the creed and polity of the Church. In some form these essential *impedimenta* are found in every branch and sect of the Church. The test is, what administers to edification and to growth?

Many of the supposed *impedimenta* have really been encysted to give strength and expansion, and all the essential *impedimenta* have been preserved in its growth from the root upward,—a Catholic polity, creed, sacraments, and sacred literature. No criticism can destroy these four facts done into history by the Church. At times and in places, each one of them has been used so as to unnecessarily impede the progress of the Church, as well as the larger spiritual realm of the Kingdom of God. Bibliolatry, sacerdotalism, orthodoxy, and ecclesiasticism, in the vulgar sense of this term, have sinned against as well as served the religious edification of many generations. The criticism which removes the false gloss from these four facts seems powerless to destroy them. It can remove only the false abstract, "Thus saith the Lord," before each one of them, to replace it with a concrete historical vindication of them as genuine works of the Lord.

DOGMA AND FAITH.

Christliche Welt, Leipzig, No. 24, 1892.

IN Moltke's posthumous brochure, "Trostgedanken," very little is said of faith, but a good deal of dogma, and that it is indifferent and unnecessary. Dogma can "be accepted without proof." The kernel of religion he finds in morality; the forms of doctrine are matters relatively unimportant. Dogmas treat of things which the human reasoning powers cannot touch, and which cannot appeal to the experience of man. They bear the impress of uncertainty. Therefore they are the subjects of constant controversy, which will never cease.

These views of the venerable Field Marshal are representative and typical. He, a man who was scrupulously conscientious in all that he said and did, cannot reconcile himself with the forms of doctrine and the dogmas of the Church. Many others, equally in earnest concerning the problems of life, take substantially the same views. It will not do to answer that this is rationalism and the pride of reason. Ever since the Middle Ages questions have again and again been brought to the front: What is dogma? Is it in reality the pure, and, in all essentials, the ever correct expression of Christian faith? Or is dogma the development of an age which soon loses its vitality? While some of the details of the argument may be called into question, certain it is that dogma is the child of a union of Christian faith with Greek philosophy. Not only did Greek philosophy furnish the forms of dogma, but some of this philosophy has found its way into faith, which it has changed

into knowledge. As long as that philosophy ruled supreme dogma, on the whole, could be regarded as reasonable; but when this was no longer the case reason no longer furnished any supports to dogma, and these had then to be found in the almighty authority of the Church. The contradictions between dogma and reason were quieted by the fact that the infallible Church, which could demand obedience, had guaranteed dogma. All attacks of reason against dogma were met by the teaching that whatever there was in dogma that did not harmonize with reason was above reason. The fact that reason had helped to produce dogma had been so thoroughly forgotten that it was acknowledged that reason, acting independently, must, to a certain degree, contradict revelation. Reason was declared incapable of passing judgment in those very matters which it had helped to create.

The union of Christian faith with Greek Philosophy in the first Christian centuries was an historical necessity. The Church has made that which was, under the circumstances of the times a necessity, an absolute necessity. It has sought to continue the dogmas forever (*verewigen*). The Catholic Church, the most conservative power in the world, has accomplished this extraordinary feat. Her infallible authority could set up contradictory propositions. Not so with Protestantism. It had in substance taken the dogmas from the older Church and was compelled also to assume that reason is subordinate to faith; but Protestantism did not possess the means of giving eternal youth to dogma. It had not an infallible authority, and as a consequence dogma crumbled into pieces. No one could blame reason that it criticises the work of reason as this was found in dogma. These were statements concerning the Being of God, the Immortality of the Soul, which had been regarded as reasonable, and which the old Dogmatics had acknowledged could be found by reason alone.

Although dogma claims to go beyond reason, it really appeals to reason. It is a mistake to claim that dogma appeals to the heart and the will. It is the Christian faith contained in the dogma that does this. The Gospel is a sacred power which proves itself to our conscience in our lives and experience. That which the dogma teaches in detail concerning the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Lord's Supper, all these mysteries have never been experienced by any one as objects of personal faith. Not even the conservative friends of dogma will maintain that faith as understood by Evangelical Christianity, is the acceptance as truth of a certain number of doctrines. They teach that faith is substantially trust and confidence; but certainly the confidence does not arise out of the acceptance even with the best of wills of a mass of unintelligible sacred mysteries. This would never produce a confidence that would satisfy in life and death. On the other hand, faith cannot arise alone out of the inner conscience. It would then be a mixture of opinions and æsthetic feelings. It would not be an unshaken conviction and confidence. It is clear that strong and healthy faith must be based on authority. This claim may seem strange in a time that rejects all authorities, especially in the world of mind; and yet faith cannot exist without authority; it must rest on a foundation which will support confidence.

This foundation is found in the love of God as this has been revealed and exhibited in Jesus Christ. Only then can we have confidence when we are certain that the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ is also our Father, and in His Kingdom gives us a new life. In Jesus Christ the act of Divine Love is exhibited. In this way the Person of Jesus Christ is the only authority which avails for Christian faith, and this authority is not an outward act human, but Divine and inwardly experienced power. In this way faith has a firm foundation. Only then the soul has rest, and only those dogmas can be dogmas of faith which are objects of Christian experience and consciousness. This appears plain from the simple methods of Jesus Himself. On the other hand, when doctrines of faith are seized by human wisdom for the purpose of explaining the incomprehensible, when reason tries to support revelation, is trying to unveil what has not been revealed, and when it rears such a contradictory structure of opinions, then reason does not aid piety, but rather hinders the main thing, namely, that faith is a matter of personal experience. Then only the choice remains; either faith is an acceptance as truths of certain incomprehensible doctrines, and thus an infallible teaching; authority is necessary in order to force such a faith; or faith is a personal experience, a truth, a confidence, and thus it does not seek to stand in any wiser relation to incomprehensible doctrines, unless they be forced or imaginary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULAR DIET AND POPULAR DISHES.

PROFESSOR DOCTOR KARL VOGT.

Vom Fels Zum Meer, Stuttgart, August.

"MAN tastes everything" says Alb. v. Haller, and if he had said "man eats everything" I would have assented without qualification, and perhaps have added that "man is what he eats." It doesn't follow, of course, that he likes everything he eats, at any rate he likes some things less than others. When the devil is hungry, as the proverb says, he will eat flies, and when man is hungry he will eat grass and bark, as the Russian peasants are now said to, but it doesn't follow that they find the dishes palatable. At the same time, hunger is the best cook, and the absolutely starving man finds a gratification in eating anything that quells the pangs of hunger.

But man lives, not by what he eats, but by what he digests. He can digest albumen, fat, starch, and sugar, and their digestion generates the necessary bodily heat, and affords materials for assimilation; but woody fibre and sawdust, although they contain the elementary constituents of the above-named substances, do not hold them in soluble form and are consequently indigestible.

Man is scattered over the whole earth, and in past ages his diet has been restricted to the food products of his own country, and, as we know, there is considerable diversity in the natural organic products of the several great geographical divisions of the earth. In every region, too, there have been great geological changes since man peopled the earth, and these changes have induced dietary revolutions, to which man has had to adapt himself.

To many it is a matter of surprise that primitive man should have displayed so much judgment in his selection of wild plants and animals for cultivation and domestication. But then he had really little else to do; all his faculties were devoted to the gratification of his appetites, and he had to reach results by experiments *in corpore vile*, with what fatal consequences we know not. For ages past, every Indian child has known by tradition that the juice of the Manioc is deadly poison, and must be washed out before the nutritious arrow-root can be utilized as food. No instinct guided man to this process. Thousands, perhaps, fell victims to the fatal poison before the art and method of separating it from the meal was discovered.

Primitive man in the past, like savage man as we know him, ate everything that came in his way. When he was fortunate in the chase, he gorged himself until he was no longer capable of exertion, and such periods of feasting were alternated with periods of hunger, during which he subsisted on such insects, berries, roots, fruits, fungi, etc., as came in his way. He had his preferences, too, notably for wild honey and fruits, for which we have inherited his fondness. Modern savages, too, have their favorite dishes. Ornithologists in Australia tell us that echidna (ant-eaters) were often brought to their camp, but ornithorynchus never. These were kept for home consumption.

The passage from nomadic to stationary habits exercised a considerable influence on diet. Firstly, it conduced to a certain regularity of meal times and to moderation in eating; secondly, to a more general employment of fire in the preparation of food; thirdly, to the domestication of animals for their flesh and milk and eggs; and, fourthly, to agriculture, which involved a considerable development of the processes for the preparation of food. Then followed the development of the potter's art, and the fabrication of pots in which flesh and vegetables with salt or other native seasoning could all be cooked together, thus affording a greater variety, and laying the foundation of a greater delicacy of taste.

It goes without saying that the character of the domesticated animals and cultivated plants was determined at the out-

set by available indigenous varieties, and this in turn led to modifications in diet, in habit, and condition. Imagine only what might have been the stage of development of the American Indians if domesticable oxen and sheep and goats and camels had been indigenous to the continent, or if from the earliest times the people had been in communication with other pastoral peoples possessing them! Is it too much to say that the civilization of Mexico and Peru was due in great part to the domestication of the llama?

It was a pious idea, propounded as lately as Buffon's time, that every region had the animals best suited to it, and in modern times we find the same idea propounded in the theory of the survival of the fittest, but that the position is utterly indefensible is shown by the flocks and herds of Australia and the pampas of South America. Indeed there are historical evidences to show that most of the domesticated plants and animals on which European civilization has been reared are introductions from other lands.

Many articles of diet are incapable of being acclimatized in other zones than those in which they are indigenous. Tropical plants, as, for example, the bread-fruit tree, the sago palm, the banana, cocoanut, date, and other palm-trees cannot generally be profitably cultivated outside the tropics. Barley, oats, and rye extend to the far north, wheat is limited to more temperate and warmer regions, rice entirely to the warmer regions; maize was originally the sole cereal of America; the millets predominate in Africa; rice in Southern Asia. Indeed the people who make rice their chief article of diet are three times as numerous as the wheat-eaters. All or most of these cereals have been extended far beyond their original habitats, and it has not infrequently happened that the introduction of a new dietary article into countries favorable to its growth, as, for example, the potato into Ireland, has completely revolutionized the dietary habits of the people.

But while these articles of vegetable diet severally constitute the staff of life of those who cultivate them, they require to be supplemented with some other food articles to meet all the requirements of the system. Sixty grammes of albumen is the very lowest at which a grown man can be maintained in health; potatoes barely supply this amount, and those who make them their staff of life must supplement them either with flesh or with pulse food—beans, peas, lentils, etc., which contain actually more albumen than flesh does. These articles by stilling the bodily craving of the potato-eater become favorite dishes.

The bodily needs are great teachers, and most people have learned to mix or vary their food to meet all the requirements of the system. The Italian peasant is credited with marvelous abstemiousness, but his polenta and cheese constitute an almost ideal food.

From such data as are available it is evident that the dietary regime has undergone many modifications in the course of time. In Homer's days, the Greeks were purely flesh-eaters; but a few centuries before Christ we find the Athenians such thorough fish-eaters, that instead of speaking of the morning meal, or midday meals as we do, they spoke of their midday fish or evening fish, just as the North German speaks of his midday bread or his evening bread. Similarly potatoes have become the staple food of European people who a few centuries ago were grain-eaters.

But even among the purely agricultural nations, animal food is preferred to vegetable, and to this craving, cannibalism is directly traceable. Cannibalism survives only among a few people, but there is little doubt that it is a phase through which all races have passed at a certain stage of culture. Moreover, it is the universal verdict of all cannibals that roast man has the richest odor and finest flavor of all meats.

There are national prejudices against certain animals popular as food among other nations, as, for example, against swine, dogs, hares, etc., and the prohibitions of Moses on this score were more probably based on religious than on sanitary grounds. Again, the wealthy gourmands of civilized Europe regard the trail of a snipe or woodcock as a great delicacy, but this delicacy consists simply of the worms with which the intestines are filled. Half a century or more ago, Brillat-Savarin divided Europe into two main zones, the northern or butter zone, in which the goose was the favorite delicacy, and the southern or oil zone, in which chickens and turkeys were the most esteemed. But with extended communication and commerce, national diets like national costumes conform to the universal. Well-to-do people in Paris, in Cairo, or in Singapore, enjoy the same dishes, and this conformity, first noticed among the wealthy, gradually extends to the lower social strata in all civilized countries.

Books.

FRANCE UNDER THE REGENCY, WITH A REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOUIS XIV. By James Breck Perkins, author of "France under Richelieu and Mazarin." 12mo, pp. 603. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1892.

[Mr. Perkins gives a little more space to the Review of the Administration of Louis XIV. than to the account of the Regency. His excellent equipment as an historian was shown in his previous work, and here we have the same careful study of the most trustworthy authorities, the same judicial fairness in weighing authorities and balancing the various traits of the personages described. Cardinal Dubois, whose character has been thoroughly blackened by those who have trusted the picture of him drawn by Saint Simon, is defended, as a man far more respectable than most of the people by whom he was surrounded. With the same discrimination are treated, among others, the Regent, John Law, and Louis XIV. As a specimen of the author's interesting narrative and the care with which he weighs the good and bad qualities of those who figure in his pages we give the description of him who was fond of being called *Le Grand Monarque*.]

THE character of the sovereign, who is no longer called Louis the Great, seems trivial and commonplace when we compare him with a Cromwell or a Lincoln. Yet, though the king had a narrow mind, a limited intelligence, and an excessive vanity, he still deserves our attention and our praise. If Louis does not rank high intellectually, he was a master of conduct, of the art which regulates the external relations of men. It is a phase of life too little valued in modern existence, but the good manners of which Louis XIV. gave an example to the world, have an influence upon a man's character as well as upon his genuflections. The king was courteous to all his fellow-men, no matter of what degree. If he claimed the deference that was his due, he was equally careful to give to others the courtesy that was their due. He paid to women the respect which is justly claimed as a proof of the advance which Western civilization has made over that of the East. Even the humblest female servant, when she met the King of France, received from him some mark of courteous recognition.

Louis was far removed from the vulgar and indolent voluptuaries who have so often filled an inherited throne. All his life he worked regularly and conscientiously. His judgment was not always accurate, but he exercised it according to such measure of light as was given him. He had an elevated conception of the office which he held, and he endeavored to live up to his ideal. He attached perhaps an undue importance to external parade, but he regarded this as a responsibility as well as a pleasure. Once he was obliged to undergo a severe, and even a dangerous, operation. Every day, no matter what inconvenience or pain it cost him, he had his regular audiences, and the life of the court went on around him as usual. "We are not private persons," he said; "we owe ourselves to the public." If kings are raised far above ordinary humanity, they must show their superiority by indifference to the common ills and disappointments of men.

He knew how injurious is a slighting word when it falls from royal lips, and he rarely uttered one. He praised with a delicate grace; he did not often reprove, and when he did, it was with dignity and restraint. If, in his diplomatic relations, his faith was kept to the ear rather than to the sense, in his private life, when he gave his word he kept it. He rarely promised anything, but when a subject had once received the king's engagement he need disquiet himself no more. He disliked ill-mannered tricks; he disliked low amusements; he never lost his temper. He sought to give pleasure to all whom he met, and he was scrupulous not to cause pain or mortification, either by ill-nature or by inadvertence. He justly deserved to be called a gentleman.

If we consider the kingly office in its external qualities, in all that appeals to the popular imagination, that excites deference, that gratifies the taste for splendor and pomp—and we should sadly misjudge human nature if we thought these things of small importance—no man on the world's stage has better played the part of the king.

The dignity of such a life strengthens the character. The latter years of Louis's reign were full of disaster. His armies were unsuccessful; he was compelled to beg peace from enemies whom he had despised. He was mortified in his pride and wounded in his affections. He bore himself with fortitude; he accepted what was inevitable; he resisted manfully, so far as resistance was possible. Washington at Valley Forge was not a more illustrious example of the manner in which adversity should be faced. A great man Louis XIV. certainly was not, but we may justly call him a great king.

PICTURES FROM ROMAN LIFE AND STORY. By the Rev. and A. J. Church, M.A., lately Professor of Latin in University College, London. With Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1892.

[Mr. Church has delighted by his "Stories from Homer," and "Stories from Virgil," many who will be glad to make further acquaintance with antiquity in the present volume. In this, as in its predecessors, the object has been to interest English readers in the old tales which are familiar to scholars, and in famous people who have been dead and gone for centuries. The themes chosen here are the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius, together with men and women who played a part, more or less prominent, during the reigns of those Emperors. All of these individuals, imperial and other, are labelled with a striking title. We give some details about Vespasian who appears as "A Man of Business."]

WE might say that Vespasian, the tenth of the Cæsars, was the first to be chosen on his merits. The great Julius seized the supreme power by sheer force of commanding ability and resolute will: the five princes that followed owed their position in the first place to their connection, either by blood or marriage alliance, with his house. Augustus was a not unworthy successor; possibly the same may be said of Tiberius, though his real character is one of the most doubtful of historical questions.

As for Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, no one would have dreamt of committing the Imperial power to them had it not been for the fascination, and, it is only right to add, the undoubted utility, of the hereditary principle. Galba owed his elevation to his distinguished descent, which made him one of the first personages of the Empire outside the Imperial house; Otho and Vitellius to the caprice and discontent of the army.

On the whole, the idea we get of Vespasian is that of a vigorous man with some petty weaknesses, possessed with a strong sense of public duty, but without refinement or elevation of character.

If we are to look about for a parallel in modern times, we might, perhaps, find it in President Lincoln. One thing is certainly common to the two men: a gift of rough and somewhat boisterous humor.

Such was his jest to Titus, his son and successor, when the latter remonstrated with him on making a gain from a somewhat unsavory source. He handed Titus a coin, and asked him: "Has it a bad smell?" "No," answered Titus. "Yet," said Vespasian, "it comes from there."

When his last illness seized him, he remarked, with a grim allusion to the Roman practice of deifying deceased Emperors, "Dear me! I fancy that I am becoming a god." Almost at the last moment he bade his attendants to help him up from his chair. "An Emperor should die standing," he said, and a moment after breathed his last. The day of his death was the 24th of June, A.D. 79. He was in his sixty-ninth year, and had reigned ten years lacking six days.

THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. By Marcus Dods, D.D., Professor of Exegetical Theology, New College, Edinburgh. In Two Volumes. Crown 8vo. Vol. II., pp. 427. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. 1892.

[Another addition is here made to "The Expositor's Bible," edited by the Rev. and W. Robertson Nicoll. The first volume of Professor Dods's exposition of St. John's Gospel is in the Fourth Series, published in 1890-91. This second volume, which takes up the Gospel at the first verse of the twelfth chapter, completes the work. Doctor Dods does not trouble himself in the least about the many controverted questions connected with the Gospel he expounds. His exposition is written for those who implicitly believe that Saint John wrote the Gospel which goes by his name, and that the authorized English version of it is inspired truth. The verses are taken up in order, and an explanation in each case is followed by a moral intended to be of practical benefit to the readers. The view taken of Judas is a fair example of the general tenor of the work.]

THE best use that Judas could think of putting Jesus to, the best use he could make of Him whom all angels worship, was to sell Him for £5, or, more exactly, £3, 10s, 8d, the legal value of a slave. He could get nothing more out of Christ than that. After three years acquaintanceship and observation of the various ways in which Christ could bless people, this was all he could get from Him. And there are still such men; men for whom there is nothing in Christ; men who can find nothing in Him that they sincerely care for; men who, though calling themselves His followers would, if truth were told, be better content, and feel they had more substantial profit if they could turn Him into money.

A theory has even been started to explain the crime by mitigating its guilt. It has been supposed that when Judas delivered up his Master into the hands of the chief priests, he expected that our Lord

would save Himself by a miracle. In corroboration of this theory, it is said that it is certain that Judas did not expect Jesus to be condemned; for when he saw that He was condemned he repented of his act.

This seems a shallow view to take of Judas's remorse, and a feeble ground on which to build such a theory. A crime seems one thing before, another after, its commission. The murderer expects and wishes to kill his victim, but how often is he seized with an agony of remorse as soon as the blow is struck? Before we sin, it is the gain we see; after we sin, the guilt.

We must, then, abide by the more commonplace view of this crime. Judas's monstrous wickedness is to be accounted for mainly by his love for money. Naturally covetous, he felt his evil disposition during those years he carried the bag for the disciples; while the rest are taken up with more spiritual matters, he gives more of his thought than is needful to the matter of collecting as much as possible; he counts it his special province to protect himself and the others against all "the probable emergencies and changes of life."

A TRUE STORY OF LIBERTY. By E. P. Williams. New York: E. Scott.

[This is a work calculated to startle the average Christian American by its denunciation of the War of Independence as the instigation of the Devil, Washington as a leader of murderers, and the boasted liberty of the American people so gross a delusion that if a man were prepared to live and preach the true Christian doctrine in this country he must be prepared for the martyr's fate.

The pastor of Bellicose, who is the hero of the story, asserts openly that all the world is at enmity with God, and that there is no liberty save in conformity to the will of Christ, which requires us to return good for evil; that indeed to become a son of liberty, one must become a son of God. The good pastor's deacons wrestle with him, and then, finding it impossible to reconcile his views of the Christian life with theirs, they oust him from the pastorate. Later, when passions are roused by the outbreak of the Civil War, the patriots of Bellicose, rendered furious by the early defeats of the Federal army, vented their rage on the peace-preaching pastor, and awarded him the martyr's lot, as he had predicted.

The purpose of the work is to show that now, as of old, those whom Christ has chosen out of the world, are hated of the world, and that the same Jesus Christ who had been to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness, was to the upholders of the American Union, meaningless. That while Christianity is professed with the lips, it is in no sense a guide of life.]

"YES," continued the speaker—aglow with spiritual thoughts—"I am of the light and of the day. I am a new man in Christ Jesus; and hate the things that once I loved. I have renounced all allegiance to the land that claims you for citizens, for she sits in darkness. I would that your ears were open to the cry 'Come out of her, oh my people!' She is a daughter of Hell. Her mission is to wear out the patience of the saints of God. They who are risen with Christ can have no part in her. She is determined that Jesus shall never reign upon the earth. Her name in the spiritual tongue is Sodom, and Egypt where also our Lord was crucified.

"Men may fancy that human laws can confer liberty, but they are deceived. Liberty is a gift of God, vouchsafed only to beings who are qualified to receive it. The very language of men who talk of achieving liberty for themselves shows that they are in bondage to Satan. The Declaration of Independence is a confession of submission to the devil. 'All men,' so runs the assertion, 'are endowed by their Creator with certain rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' The Word of God shows clearly that life is not a right of man; but that his present existence is an opportunity for him to glorify God. The Word of God reveals that liberty is freedom from sin. To talk of freedom from sin as being a natural right of man is to talk foolish babbling. And instead of teaching that all men have a right to the pursuit of happiness, the Word of God says plainly that it is our duty to follow Jesus Christ at all cost and hazard.

"When I speak of the 'Word of God' I speak of that Word which was made flesh and dwelt among men. I speak of that Word which is Truth.

O Word of God Incarnate
O Wisdom from on High—

and not of the Bible, which contains both genuine Scriptures and spurious writings. In separating the Scriptures of the Bible I am guided by that test which Jesus gave to His disciples for the discernment of Scripture. 'They are they which testify of Me.' Brought to this test every part of the Bible which says that God has commanded men to kill their enemies, or that God approves of such an act must be rejected.

"Where is the professing Christian to-day who would refuse for

Christ's sake to act as a juryman? Yet how dare men who feel that they are sinners in the sight of God take part in the condemnation of other wrong-doers? The sincere believer in Jesus knows that only a jury made up of sinless beings has any right to make an accusation of guilt against transgressors. The world, society, insists that it is your duty. But the follower of Christ is not of this world. The professing Christian will not recognize this. When he reads that Jesus said of His followers, 'They are not of this world, even as I am not of this world,' he receives therefrom no intimation that it is his duty as a follower of Christ to refuse to give any support to the social fabric which surrounds him."

Professedly the supporters of Union Tabernacle were Christians, but they were also modern thinkers. They had visions of eternal life, but their hearts were looking towards the gates of everlasting death, and guides who pointed in other directions were contemplated with disfavor. The Master might say "Follow me," and the Spirit and the Bride might say "Come"; but if the invitation did not harmonize with the utterances of men, it would be offered in vain. Divine revelation must coincide with human reason in order to be of practical use.

They who would be wholly consecrated to God must be sexually abstinent. Men and women who desire to have full communion with their Heavenly Father cannot have commerce with each other.

The pastor was not a man to fill a theological pulpit. That was as clear as noonday; he was pronounced unorthodox in every particular, and a resolution that the pulpit be declared vacant, to take effect six months from the date of the meeting, was carried unanimously.

[The pastor was painfully consistent and logical, and when the Civil War broke out and the fires of patriotic sentiment for the maintenance of the Union burned fiercely he became obnoxiously so by reminding his hearers that the upholders of the American Union had always praised and glorified their own forefathers for doing what the malcontents were claiming the privilege of doing—establishing a dominion of ideas pleasing to themselves. Further he justified the demand of the South for independence, on the declaration of the Constitution that governments which are instituted among men, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It is hence hardly to be wondered at that in the then state of popular sentiment in Bellicose he earned for himself the martyr's crown.]

THE FOOT-PATH WAY. By Bradford Torrey. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Company. 1892.

[Mr. Torrey is already known by his "Birds in the Bush" and "A Rambler's Lease." The present volume may be described as a narrative of the outing of a party of Naturalists.]

THERE were six of us. First came a lady in excellent repute among the savants of Europe and America as an entomologist, but better known to the general public as a story-teller. With her, as companion and assistant, was a doctor of laws, who is also a newspaper proprietor, a voluminous author, an art connoisseur, and many things besides. Of the four remaining members of the company, two were botanists, and two—for the time—ornithologists. But the botanists were lovers of birds also, and went nowhere without opera-glasses, while the ornithologists, in turn, did not hold themselves above some elementary knowledge of plants.

Our first excursion—I speak of the four who traveled on foot—was to the Franconia notch. I took leave of my companions at Profile Lake (they having planned an all-day excursion beyond), and started homeward by myself. Slowly I sauntered on until I reached the spot where we had heard an unknown song-bird in the morning. Yes, he was again singing, this time not far from the road. I edged my way nearer and nearer, till finally I was near enough, and went down on my knees. Then I saw him facing me, showing white under parts. A Tennessee warbler! Here was good luck indeed. I ogled him for a long time impatient to see his back, and especially the top of his head. What a precious frenzy we fall into at such moments! My knees were fairly upon needles. He flew and I followed. Once more he was under the glass, but still facing me. How like a vireo he looked! For one instant I thought, Can it be the Philadelphia vireo? But though I had never seen that bird, I knew its song to be as different as possible from the notes to which I was listening. After a long time the fellow turned to feeding, and now I obtained a look at his upper parts—the back olive, the head, ashy, like the Nashville warbler. That was enough. It was indeed the Tennessee (Helmuthophila peregrina) a bird for which I had been ten years on the watch.

[And so with the gay spirits of the holiday-seeker and the enthusiasm of the naturalist, the author finds subject for pleasant narrative not alone in the birds, but in all the dwellers of the several hamlets through which his road lay. The flowers by the wayside, too, come in for a share of enthusiastic encomium and afford texts for much moralizing, and a whole chapter is devoted to the celebration of the Weymouth, or white pine. Altogether, to use one of the author's happy ideas, it is a book of Torrey and nature, that is of nature reflected in the author.]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN DISCOURAGEMENTS.

THE PECK PAPERS.

The report of Charles F. Peck, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of New York State, on the effects of the McKinley tariff upon wages, has been treated very aggressively by the Democrats. The Democratic National Committee has made efforts to induce Commissioner Peck to publish the answers that he received from manufacturers and other employers, or at least submit these original papers to the examination of statistical experts. Last week a deputation representing the National Committee called on Commissioner Peck and strove unsuccessfully to persuade him to furnish the papers. It has been charged that the Commissioner caused all these documents to be burned, paying the janitor of the building \$2 to commit them to the flames. Legal proceedings have been commenced against Mr. Peck for destroying public documents.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 18.—That is a strange story which comes from the city of Albany, N. Y., to the effect that Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck is charged with the burning of figures connected with his office. We have never regarded the figures alleged to have been reported to him as at all reliable. There was nothing in the character of this man to afford evidence either of the intelligence with which they were taken, or the fairness with which they were presented. Commissioner Peck had no standing as a statistician, and there were no people in the community who looked with more contempt upon any claims to such standing made for him than the Republicans who have of late been his only endorsers. His identity was that of a political striker in New York. On that character he was presented chiefly to those who knew him at all. In that character he made his recent public appearance at the late Chicago Convention. A claim was made on Peck for the proof of his alleged statistics. He had taken the pains to say in advance that he would not furnish such proof. That was an essential part of his report, because without it the report would not have been made. But certain Democrats were still so persistent as to ask of the Courts that such statistics should be made public. In response to this, we have, first, a game of bluff, with an intimation that the statistics shall appear, and next the scene shifts, and there is the spectacle of Peck directing that they shall be secretly burnt, and the account of a day spent in their holocaust. It is nothing new to find men unscrupulous in New York politics in both parties, but it strikes us that this particular instance of that kind has been more bunglingly managed than is the wont there. Peck's attempt has ended in an explosion in which the only injured parties are himself and his employers. We are probably at the end of the affair now; but it will always be a matter of curiosity as to who employed or who directed Peck in this operation.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Sept. 17.—The arrest of Labor Commissioner Peck of New York on a charge of burning public documents will probably turn out to be mere campaign bluster. The so-called "public documents" are the circulars sent to manufacturers for the collection of statistics from which the Commissioner's report was afterward compiled. The report itself is a public document, but the raw materials from which it was compiled are not, and it will be contrary to all precedents if the Courts do not hold so. They are private and confidential communications, so regarded both by the manufacturers and by the Commissioner. Otherwise the circulars would have remained blank forever. No manufacturer would reveal the prices of his raw material, the profits of its

manufacture, the wages of his employes, and all the other secrets of his business to be used to his disadvantage by rival manufacturers. No compiler of labor statistics has a right to reveal such information given in confidence without betrayal of a trust and rendering labor bureaus impossible. If Commissioner Peck's report is inaccurate, that fact can be demonstrated in an open and legitimate way. The attempt to cast suspicion on it through his refusal to furnish the private and individual circulars upon which it is based only shows the desperation of the Democratic leaders.

Portland (Me.) Advertiser (Rep.), Sept. 17.—Commissioner Peck is accused of having burned the circulars from which he prepared his famous report, rather than have the Democratic Committee get at them. This looks badly. If it is the fact, Peck's pursuers can now say, with literal truth, that his report was cooked. The cook left it in the oven too long. It goes without saying that the destruction of the papers, together with Peck's contumacy about furnishing names given him in confidence, will be used for all it is worth to discredit the report.

Springfield Republican (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 18.—Why did Mr. Peck destroy these papers? Apparently because their inspection would seriously embarrass him and damage the impression produced by his report, whose accuracy is impeached by its own internal evidence. This is a serious matter, morally, even should the law prove to be on his side; and it is also a serious matter politically, and just as it stands will discredit his entire action and make his report a boomerang for the Hill reaction.

Chicago Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 17.—The lying report is finally branded as a campaign fraud, and it will react upon its authors and their party. This, we should say, ends an episode of the campaign which was more disgraceful than important. Though the Democratic campaign managers were immensely frightened by the bugaboo, they ought at the start to have reflected that a matter of wages and the tariff could not have been affected by a Labor Commissioner's report. If the McKinley Bill had improved wages wageworkers would have voted for the McKinley candidates; if the contrary was true, they would have voted for the Free Trade candidates. Thus the question would have been adjudicated at the polls and not, as the politicians too often think, in the back room of a committee.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Sept. 18.—The public will be in doubt whether the audacity of Commissioner Peck in framing his mendacious report or the philanthropy of manufacturers in secretly raising the wages of their employes is most to be wondered at.

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS ON MAINE AND VERMONT.

Lewiston Evening Journal (Rep.), Sept. 17.—The people in Maine, undoubtedly, were less engaged in politics this year than is usual in a Presidential campaign, because the McKinley Law has developed such phenomenal business that they have hardly had time for the campaign.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Sept. 17.—In these States [Maine and Vermont] the fact that there was no increase in the Democratic vote shows that there is no reaction among the people against the policy of the Republican party, but there exists a painful degree of apathy among Republicans that must be removed if we are to get the signal and overwhelming victory that is needed to make this campaign the final death-blow to Free Trade in the United States.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Sept. 16.—The results of the elections in Vermont and Maine, while productive of no real encouragement to the Free Trade party, are such as call for a word of warning to the supporters of Protection. Over-confidence was the cause of the

reduced Republican majorities, and that is a feeling which cannot be safely indulged in.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 17.—The Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman*, the leading Republican paper of that State, is not oblivious to the fact that the Republicans have received a reverse in the late election there. It attributes this reverse to the tariff also. It remarks in this connection that "the people cannot—if the issue is material, like the tariff—be consecutively arrayed at the polls in ranks so full or with a zeal so intense as when the issue is moral, as was the case in the days of anti-slavery politics."

Pittsburgh Post (Dem.), Sept. 15.—The effect of the Maine and Vermont elections on Republican campaigning must be clear to anyone. The Republican lines are breaking, and their general efforts must weaken with the increase of doubtful States that were once impregnable citadels. In New England, New York, and the West they are battling for life. It is not two doubtful States now, but a dozen.

COMPENSATIONS.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer (Dem.), Sept. 17.—The Republican fat-fryers are getting comfort out of the party losses in Vermont and Maine. They say it will bring more cash from the protected manufacturers who fear the effect of the party reverses in those States upon the vote for high tariff candidates in the November election. The Democrats have the moral effect, but the Republican campaign committee will get the financial benefit.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Republican League was held at Buffalo last week. James S. Clarkson presided, and was re-elected President of the League.

Dispatch from Buffalo, New York Times, Sept. 17.—Headsman Clarkson was summoned here to manage it. Governor McKinley was dragged hither to preach the doctrine of high tariff. The collegian racket was worked for all there was in it to prove that all intelligent young men are not Free Traders, and even Candidate Reid was called upon, as a last resort to fill the gap occasioned by President Harrison's disappointing determination not to come. Yet, despite all this, the results were humiliating to the party, which counted on a grand rally. And this after the railroads had offered every inducement of low fares to bring the farmers within range of the magic eloquence of the high priest of Protectionism and the Vice-Presidential candidate. The seating capacity of Music Hall is actually less than 2,000, and there were empty seats last night. To-day the Republican League could muster but forty men to receive Whitelaw Reid and escort him from the station to the hotel. The League Convention to-day was slimly attended. Watson J. Squire of Ohio shed a few tears over the small attendance at the Convention. What blame he did not cast upon the cholera he visited upon the head of the annual encampment of the Grand Army at Washington. He predicted disaster if Republican organizations did not better harmonize.

Buffalo Express (Rep.), Sept. 16.—In point of attendance the Convention of the National Republican League is disappointing. The same is true of the mass-meeting held at Music Hall last night. This is unfortunate, it being the opening of the campaign for Western New York. To many it may seem discouraging. But the fact might as well be faced by Republicans. It shows the need of more active work among the voters than has yet been done. There is plenty of time yet to arouse the usual party enthusiasm. It is better to realize that enthusiasm has not been brought up to the desirable pitch for this stage of the campaign than to delude ourselves with any false ideas in the matter. The campaign has been, and will be to the end, one of argument rather than noise, but better organization and

greater energy will be needed to get the people out to hear the arguments. When the magic name of William McKinley only comfortably fills Music Hall, it is folly for Republicans to believe that the campaign is progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired.

THE DREAD OF CHOLERA AS A DISCOURAGEMENT.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 16.—Republican organs are inclined to be somewhat downcast over the small attendance at their League Convention at Buffalo yesterday. It had been advertised as the biggest and altogether most phenomenal gathering of the sort ever held, but rather less than half the delegates expected were present, and the spectators were so few that President Clarkson did not think it worth while to make his address. This is solemnly accounted for by the dread of cholera.

STRANGE NEWS FROM UTAH.

Dispatch from Salt Lake City, Sept. 17.—Frank J. Cannon was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention here last night on the fifth ballot. There was bitter opposition among the Gentile members of the Convention on account of Cannon's being a Mormon, and without doubt many votes hitherto Republican will be drawn back to the Liberal, or anti-Mormon party, which also has a ticket in the field.

HOW THE PARTY MAY YET BE SAVED.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Sept. 17.—The omission to adopt Mrs. Foster's highly intelligent and attractive method of arousing Republican enthusiasm was undoubtedly the cause of the failure of the long looked for and much advertised grand opening of the campaign at Buffalo. That method is as simple as it is fascinating, and consists in the exhibition upon the platform of a select array of "sweet girl graduates." When she first suggested it the *Eagle* took occasion to express its hearty approval of the plan and frankly avowed its belief that if that wouldn't pull the Republican party through nothing would. The event confirms the soundness of our judgment. The despondency manifested by the *Buffalo Express* and other pessimistic organs of the G. O. P. is natural enough, but it need not be carried to the verge of despair. There is yet time to retrieve the fortunes of the campaign if the management of it is intrusted to Mrs. Foster and the girls are willing. All other expedients have been tried, why not try this? If the plan had been put into operation in Vermont and Maine does anyone doubt that the effect would have been better than that of McKinley's dreary tariff platitudes and Mr. Blaine's "wild cat bank" cry? Everybody knows it would. There may be Republicans who do not appreciate the campaign attractions of the "sweet girl graduate," but they are not numerous enough to be taken into account. As Colonel Clarkson wisely remarks, "If we would win we must rally the boys." Is there anything better calculated to rally the boys than to rally the girls? We trow not. Mrs. Foster's plan has met in some quarters with jeering and ridicule. There are always those who stand ready to interrupt the most serious contemplations by their ill-timed levity. She can afford to treat their attacks with indifference. As for the Republican party, its precarious condition would justify it in trying almost anything.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON HARRISON'S LETTER.

London Times, Sept. 7.—The manifesto which was given to the world on Monday over the signature of President Harrison, so far as can be judged from the telegraphic report which has reached this country, appears to be a fair

sample of the sort of literature to which it belongs. It endorses the principal "planks" already adopted by the Convention at Minneapolis; it strives to bolster them up by the arguments, true and false, which seem most likely to appeal to the prejudices and the credulity of the greatest number; and it endeavors to prove the soundness of those arguments by a number of good stout assertions upon matters of fact. The whole is, of course, larded with a pungent criticism of Democratic shortcomings and garnished with elaborate dissertations to show that America owes all her prosperity, moral and material, to the disinterested services done her by the great Republican party. Mr. Cleveland has the advantage of the reply.

London Standard, Sept. 7.—That portion of Mr. Harrison's manifesto which deals with commercial tariffs reads like a glorification of the Almighty Dollar, but only under the Stars and Stripes. He confidently asserts that "protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barriers against their reduction to the European scale." Still, Mr. Harrison has a glimmering of the fact that even McKinley tariffs cannot turn the United States into an industrial Eden, or establish the millennium as between labor and capital. They cannot, he admits, maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to the fluctuations in supply and in the demand for the products of labor. This is the convenient and optimistic way of allowing that they cannot, and do not, protect America against the pressure of the industrial problems which are at present besetting every civilized community. It is not to be denied that, by its system of aggravated Protection, America has inflicted considerable inconvenience and injury on many European trades. If America were an older State, we should be in a better position for investigating to what extent it has injured itself by the same operation. But it is a little sad to see the head of a progressive republic not only confessing, but boasting, that his policy is to injure every other country as much as lies in his power.

London Daily News, Sept. 7.—President Harrison seems to allow that the Protective process has, in some respects, gone too far. He intimates the possibility of modification in details. But he fairly states the difference between himself and his opponent, Mr. Cleveland—or rather the chief point of antagonism between the Republican and the Democratic parties—when he says that the Democrats have now politically declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only and "without regard to its effect on wages or the capital invested in our great industries." One of the puzzling things in United States politics has been the quiet submission of the vast agricultural community to the Protectionist tariff. They have to sell all that they produce, under Free Trade conditions, and to buy all that they consume under Protection. They sell in the cheapest market, and buy in the dearest. Their acquiescence in this uneconomical arrangement has been brought about by appeals to their patriotism, by their ignorance of political economy, and by the fact that the leadership of political parties and the working of the political campaign are in the hands of the friends of the favored industries.

London Chronicle, Sept. 6.—The President charges the Democratic party with the intention to "enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or the capital invested in our great industries." Expressed in this form, the assertion is simply a piece of electioneering bounce, unworthy of the occasion. The people, however, know perfectly well what it all means, and are quite prepared to allow the proper number of grains of salt. They know also that in painful fact the McKinley Act has not reduced the cost of articles "used by persons earning less than \$1,000 per annum," that it has not raised wages as it was so confidently heralded as certain to do, and that, speaking roundly, the whole of the sub-

stantial benefits of its operation have gone into the pockets of the capitalists, whom the President is so solicitous to protect from the wicked devices of the Democrats. In spite of the President, and his committee, we are satisfied that the tariff law has imposed burdens, and has not conferred benefits, upon the workingman. And the workingman, we have reason to believe, is quite aware of the fact.

Birmingham Gazette, Sept. 7.—President Harrison can at least point conclusively to the fact that the trade of America has developed enormously under high Protection, and that the working class masses are more fully employed because they have preserved for them the right of producing all that the spending classes require. We do not expect, under the circumstances, that the Democratic platform of Free Trade will be very popular. Naturally we should rejoice to see the McKinleyites overthrown, but that is only because they have proved themselves powerful friends of American home trade, and the enemies of commercial invaders of the States.

Sheffield Independent, Sept. 7.—It will be strange if the American people, who claim to be so smart, are misled by the miserable sophistries by which the Republican party is seeking to prove that Protection benefits the masses. General Harrison says that farm products have increased in price owing to increased foreign demand, and he expects the farmers of the West to believe that for this increase of price the McKinley Act ought to be thanked. Was ever a more gross fiction put forward to mislead the unwary? Last year the harvest over nearly the whole of Europe was a failure, whilst in America the harvest was bountiful in the extreme. A large market was therefore opened to the farmers of the Western States, and in accordance with the laws of supply and demand—there being a rush of purchasers—sellers exacted higher rates. But the McKinley Act does not make good and bad harvests, and already the price of cereals has fallen to a very low point, and all the boasted Protection fails to keep for the American agriculturist the high prices secured in the scarcity of a year ago. The Americans know, however, that the price of all necessaries has materially risen under the McKinley Act, and even General Harrison is only equal to the statement that wages have advanced from three-quarters to one per cent., which means that a man who earned £2 a week three years ago, now earns an extra fivepence or sixpence per week.

London Speaker, Sept. 10.—Probably Mr. Harrison still counts more upon the crude patriotism which believes that Europe, especially England, is plotting the downfall of American industries, than upon his exposition of the benefits which have accrued to the American consumer from the McKinley Act. It may be better electioneering to maintain that even a moderate reduction of the tariff will enrich the foreigner, than to show how the increase of prices is a boon to the average citizen of small means. Acute as he is in many affairs, in economics the American has an inordinate capacity for seeing visions. He is like the young woman in Mr. Anstey's dialogue at the Royal Academy, who believes that when you stare hard at a picture of clouds wonderful things will come out of it. The American who takes Mr. Harrison's manifesto for the highest expression of commercial wisdom, sees in every proposal of tariff reform endless processions of greedy foreigners plundering American industry. He cannot understand that to free imported raw material from duty is, as Mr. Cleveland argued in 1888, a sure way to stimulate domestic enterprise, and that the McKinley doctrine of unlimited embargo is conceived mainly in the interests of those gigantic commercial corporations or "trusts" which have done even more mischief than the Democratic leader predicted. Protecting the American consumer from the foreigner means that he is exposed to the tender mercies of the syndicates which keep up prices by unscrupulous combination, and sow

the seeds of social war between capitalist and workman.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

New York Times (Mugwump), Sept. 20.—Mr. Hill's opening speech in the campaign, made in Brooklyn last evening, contained a clear and logical argument in support of the principles and the policy of the Democratic party as defined in the platform of the National Convention. The treatment of the tariff question was adequate and effective, and the reasons for voting the Democratic ticket given by the speaker were such as any loyal Democrat must give and any independent voter may accept.

Boston Herald (Mugwump), Sept. 20.—In view of recent occurrences we do not imagine that Mr. Cleveland will find a very enthusiastic adherent in Senator Hill, but it is now plain that he will not find him an opponent, at least openly. This point is likely to count for something in the pivotal State of New York. Taken at the lowest, it is an indication that the political tide is setting strongly toward Cleveland, for if it were at all a slack tide Senator Hill would probably face the risk of swimming against it.

New York World (Dem.), Sept. 20.—Those who expected that Senator Hill would hedge or "straddle" upon the tariff question did not know the man. It is the deliberate judgment of the *World* that this Brooklyn speech contains the ablest, the clearest, the most accurate and vote-winning statement and defense of the Democratic position upon the tariff that has yet been made, or is likely to be made, in this campaign. Senator Hill describes and denounces the Force Bill in vigorous terms, and gives the Republicans of New York decidedly more than they will relish of State issues. He closes this masterly speech, as Mr. Blaine omitted to end his recent letter, by naming and invoking success for the nominees of his party—"Our honored standard-bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson."

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Sept. 20.—If the measured and weighty utterances of Senator Hill are to be accepted as true indications of the spirit animating the New York Democracy the friends of Mr. Harrison in that State have a task before them compared with which the struggle of 1888 was mere child's play. Burying all resentment, and resolutely stifling all manifestations of disappointment, Senator Hill rises to the occasion, and sets an example of fealty to Democratic principles which his political associates and followers should eagerly emulate. "I was a Democrat before the Chicago Convention, and I am a Democrat still," is his simple party creed, concerning which there can be neither confusion nor error. With the New York Democracy united, and standing shoulder to shoulder for Cleveland, defeat in the election would seem to be impossible. Senator Hill's manly deliverance has made the way of victory plain.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Sept. 20.—He has always upheld the obligations that membership in a party imposes. Consistency requires him to ratify his party's action in every particular, and he does it with exemplary vigor. "Factional appeals," he says, "should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, State pride should be subordinated to the general good, real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed, and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency." This is wholesome advice, and is to be commended to certain lukewarm Southern Democrats whose activity in support of the Democratic platform and nominee has not obtruded itself upon public notice. Senator Hill is a trifle late, perhaps, in entering the fight. He has taken a long time to announce his purpose. But he has at length buckled on his armor, and—"all's well that ends well."

Nashville American (Dem.), Sept. 16.—Senator Hill has much influence in his State.

There is no doubt that should he evince decided hostility to Mr. Cleveland it would be depressing to Democracy. The Senator, however, is a Democrat, and he has no real cause for desiring Mr. Cleveland to be defeated. Should he strike at Mr. Cleveland he would at the same time damage himself. The Senator has given many strong licks for the Democratic party. He is a fine organizer. Democracy cannot spare him, and he cannot spare Democracy. Their interests are identical and mutual. Now that he has agreed to mount the rostrum for the ticket no one can legitimately assert that he is hostile to the Democratic ticket. We believe Mr. Hill will materially aid his party to roll up a big majority for Cleveland and Stevenson in New York.

New York Herald (Ind.), Sept. 20.—These utterances make it as plain as language can that Senator Hill is loyal to the ticket of his party and will work for its success in the coming election. They can leave no room for doubt in the mind of any Democrat or any Republican that the Democracy in the pivotal State of the Union will go united and solid to the polls in November. Nor is this spirit made manifest alone by Senator Hill's declarations to that effect. His entire speech is attuned to the keynote sounded by Mr. Cleveland and the other speakers in the great Madison Square Garden notification meeting. The issues of the campaign there forecast were tariff and the Force Bill, the tariff being first and foremost. This is Senator Hill's stand. He puts the tariff to the front, devotes most of his speech to it, and refers to no other national issue except the Force Bill. His tariff views are in entire accord with those of Mr. Cleveland. What Mr. Hill says of Peck's figures—though he does not mention Peck—is a complete refutation of the slander that their publication was instigated by the Senator to hurt the Democratic ticket. He shows, just as the *Herald* has already shown, that the results on which both Republicans and Democrats have laid so much stress signify nothing. They show an increase in the amount of industrial wages paid and the value of products turned out. That is simply an evidence of the progress which went on steadily long before the McKinley Law was passed, and has since continued in spite of that law. This latest speech strikes us as the most masterly one ever delivered by Senator Hill. It is a forcible onslaught on Protection, well calculated to give as much anxiety to the Republicans as it must encouragement to the Democrats.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Senator Hill's single reference, in his Brooklyn speech last night, to his party's candidates was so plainly perfunctory that it might better have been omitted altogether. In the early part of the speech he contented himself with repeating what he said in his Fourth of July Tammany letter about the Democratic duty of supporting "regularly nominated candidates"; but in his closing sentence he plucked up sufficient courage to name Cleveland and Stevenson. Much of the speech was devoted to the tariff question and what the Senator insisted on calling the "Force Bill"; but evidently warned by previous experience, he let the silver question severely alone.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Mr. Hill declares once more that he is hostile to Free Trade, and, with the sophistry peculiar to the trained politician, undertakes to show that the Chicago platform is right when it pronounces protection to American industries unconstitutional. As his argument is followed it is seen that he is only hostile to Protection in a degree. He holds that there has been too much of it. The burden of his speech rests upon the false issue raised by his party on the so-called Force Bill. He draws a horrible picture of what may follow the enactment of a Federal Election Law to secure a fair vote and an honest count, and, like all the leaders of his demoralizing and destructive organization, he dodges the black record of his own party by charging evil intentions upon his opponents. It is gratifying to note that there

is not one argument advanced by Mr. Hill that is either patriotic or ennobling. There is not one word in it which successfully assails the record of the present Administration or furnishes one cogent reason why Grover Cleveland should be called to the chair of the Chief Executive. There is not one statement in it which cannot be successfully refuted. It is a perfunctory performance, intended solely as an acknowledgment of fealty to a doomed political organization for favors received. The rod of chastisement has been presented to Mr. Hill and he has humbly and publicly embraced it.

Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), Sept. 21.—Those who have not forgotten the prolonged contention of the Cleveland and Hill factions in the Democratic National Convention of June at Chicago, which concluded with the overwhelming defeat of the latter, whose members contended to the end, sullenly refusing to surrender, will recognize the significance of Senator Hill's entering the campaign to urge his party to close up its ranks and prepare for the fight with the determination to do all in its power for its triumph "and the election of our honored standard-bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson." Not only the fact that Senator Hill has entered the campaign to urge his party, and all of it, to support its candidates, but his manner of entering it, is of importance. He might have appeared on the stump merely to have cleared himself from the suspicion or charge of sulking in his tent because of factional enmity, or of personal spleen and disappointment, and his utterances might have been mere "glittering generalities," meaning nothing and worth nothing in their effect upon the minds of his followers. But the most skeptical critic of his speech who seeks to find in it an undertone of insincerity, or the spirit of disloyalty to the Democratic candidate lurking between the lines, will discover neither, because neither is there. His call to all Democrats, and obviously it is particularly addressed to those of his own household, is not that of a leader who lacks sincerity. He recognizes the Chicago situation, but he puts it behind him. This is not the language of a man who secretly wishes or strives for the defeat of his party's candidates, and the apparent earnestness of it is pretty certain to carry conviction to the minds of those of his faction to whom it seems to have been especially addressed.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), Sept. 20.—The speech of Senator Hill is remarkable for one or two things. It marks out a course for Senator Hill upon the tariff, which, while claiming to be in touch with the Democratic platform, is totally at variance with it. The Senator does not believe in the Free Trade plank, and he swallows it only after construing it upon a theory of his own. His verbal amendments are not to be found in the resolution which denounces Protection as a fraud, and pronounces it to be unconstitutional.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Senator Hill took his medicine yesterday with what grace he could muster, and saying in effect, let bygones be bygones. He modifies his favorite phrase, making it, "I am a Democrat still." Nothing in his speech indicates any dissent from the former declaration of his lieutenant, Cockran, that Cleveland is a popular candidate on every day of the year but one, and that is election day. Governor Hill keeps his record straight, and relieves himself from the imputation of being a bolter by his speech of yesterday. This is in his own interest, and he is not a man who neglects his personal interest, even though it compels him on occasions to do a little shouting for a man whom he has no reason to love, and whose success he cannot desire.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Sept. 20.—The duty of those charged with the responsibility of Republican management is plain and imperative. They must see to it that the enemy is met on his own ground, with a skill and determination not yet apparent. The very boldness of Senator Hill in taking the tariff bull by the horns should be the incentive to a

like vigorous discussion of the great issue of the hour. In his defense of the Chicago platform Mr. Hill pointed out to his followers the fact that it is "Republican Protection," and not the Protective system itself, that is denounced as fraud and robbery. This is the line upon which the opposition will move to disarm public suspicion, to allay public fear. There will be no attempt to defend Free Trade—even Mr. Schurz did not venture that far. On the contrary, the country will be assured, with all solemnity and earnestness, that American industries will be better cared for under Democratic than under Republican Protection. It is all a preposterous sham, to be sure; but too many voters are easily deceived, easily led astray.

Brooklyn Standard Union (Rep.), Sept. 20.—All is just as nice as it could be. As the cool man in a controversy says in Kentucky, when pistols are in the pocket, and the man who wishes to be thought aggressive grows loud and vague in conversation: "You have said a good deal; now, what are you going to do?" We have no doubt Senator Hill will support Mr. Cleveland with the same zeal and sincerity of passion for the party that we discover every day in the *New York Sun*. The Senator will be as active in good works as the editor.

Boston Transcript (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Mr. Hill's political creed is summed up in the following extract from his speech: "There is no place in honorable American politics for the political guerillas who do not attach themselves to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing allegiance to neither, criticise them both, and fight first upon one side and then upon the other." That is really his whole platform. Shoot, as political guerillas, all independent citizens who will not bow down and worship the machine, for did not they secure his defeat at Chicago? Of course David B. Hill regards Carl Schurz as a political guerilla, and the latter has emphasized the fact in a letter just published, wherein he pronounces Mr. Cleveland's nomination as the "most encouraging political event since the close of the civil war." Thus it will be noted that the Democratic machine of New York, operated by Murphy, Croker, and Hill, and most of the "political guerillas," are earnestly enlisted in the support of Grover Cleveland for President.

Albany Express (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Senator Hill made the speech in Brooklyn last night which was to be expected from one of the greatest masters of the political art that this country has produced. He believes in party methods, in party discipline, in the machine, and said so. For his own cause, for his own friends, he will battle in the preliminary contest till the end. But when the decision in convention has been reached, when final action is taken, he is ready, as the *Express* has repeatedly declared he would be, to accept the result. He is too good a party man to kick over the traces. He was a Democrat before the Chicago National Convention of 1892 was held, and he is a Democrat still. If he had been treated even with ordinary courtesy by the faction which was triumphant at Chicago, he would not have waited for the call of those who, during all his political life, had been among his "staunchest and truest friends," to respond to the call of party duty. But he was snubbed, humiliated, and abused by the friends of the candidate. Yet, when called on by all political associates, he promptly responds, and his voice is heard, calling his party to unite for the ticket which was nominated.

Pittsburgh Times (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Republicans welcome this latest authorized statement of the purpose of the Democracy, to stamp Protection as unconstitutional and as robbery. They hope that it may reach every man who is enjoying the prosperity which Protection has brought, and who remembers the woe and desolation brought upon the land by the Demo-

cratic leaders who first denounced Protection as unconstitutional and as robbery.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Sept. 20.—Between the lines of the magnificent production may be read the immensity of the personal sacrifice which the man considers he is making for the party. And his only mention of his party's nominees at the extreme end of his speech by no means compensates for the bitterness of his utterance: "I plead not for individuals but for the cause. In a great contest like this men are nothing, principles are everything." From most speakers such a sentiment would call for nothing but commendation, but from such a practical, office-seeking politician as Hill the words have a secondary meaning which obscures their literal interpretation.

THE MUGWUMPS SPEAKING SOFT AND LOW ABOUT HILL JUST NOW.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), Sept. 20.—It is amusing to see the Mugwump *Times*, in its penurious twelve-line editorial paragraph, this morning, softly singing the praises of Senator Hill. The heavy hand of Whitney has been laid upon the Mugwump press, and until after election it has been ordered to deal gently with Hill. Anything to elect Cleveland is the Mugwump motto. "No Force Bill; no Negro Domination."

VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Sept. 16.—Following upon the report of the Senate Committee on Finance and of Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner of Labor Statistics, comes another document, which will carry confusion into the camp of the prophets of calamity. The annual statistics of the manufacturers of Massachusetts are made public to-day. Mr. Wadlin's well-considered and accurate figures tell the same story for Massachusetts which Commissioner Peck's report told for the State of New York, and that of Senators Aldrich and Carlisle for the nation—a story of increasing wages and expanding industry. No less than 3,745 establishments, representing every important manufacturing occupation, sent returns of their business to the Commissioner both in 1890 and 1891. Comparing the returns for the two years Mr. Wadlin finds that there was an increase of \$9,932,490, or 2.34 per cent., in the invested capital of these establishments. These figures, it should be remembered, take no account of new concerns just embarking in business. This increase in capital was in concerns already in existence. Among our chief industries the largest proportional increase was in establishments engaged in producing machines and machinery and metals and metallic goods—the figures being 8.52 and 9.26 per cent., respectively. These are the industries which, in the words of Governor Russell, were "folding their tents like the Arabs and as silently stealing away." Other points of the Commissioner's report are equally satisfactory. Not only was there an increase of 2.34 per cent. in the invested capital of these 3,745 establishments, but there was an increase of 1.33 per cent. in the value of their product, of 1.72 per cent. in the number of employes, of 2.65 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, and of .91 per cent. in the average yearly earnings of the operatives. Of the ten chief Massachusetts industries there was an increase of wages in nine—carpetings, cotton goods, leather, machines and machinery, metals and metallic goods, musical instruments and materials, paper and paper goods, woolen goods and worsted goods, and a decrease in one only—boots and shoes.

Chicago Times (Dem.), Sept. 17.—Mr. Peck says that "from sixty-seven industries covered, it appears that there was a net increase of wages of \$6,377,925 in the year 1891 as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and the net increase of production was \$31,315,130 in the year 1891 over that of 1890." This is a reported increase in protected industries, if the slightest reliance can be placed on the figures of the Commissioner. The statistics show that while the amount paid in wages was but a

little over \$6,000,000, the amount of tariff levied for protection of this labor was more than twice the total wages paid in production. An estimate of 50 per cent. tariff protection on these increased products is entirely within bounds. That protection covers the total cost of labor engaged by over \$10,000,000. In other words, the people were taxed by tariff barons in the sum of over \$16,000,000 in order that \$6,000,000 might be paid to labor. This is the logic of Republican Protection. It is the answer of even Commissioner Peck's facts to the lying pretense in the Republican platform that the duties levied should be "equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." It is the final answer to every Republican protect who claims that Protection is for the common benefit, and not a special device for the enrichment of a class.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Sept. 13.—There is no class, except perhaps domestic mechanics, who have been benefited so much by Protection as our farmers. This is the view of George Gunton, who was born and bred a workingman. Mr. Gunton says that the American farmers "have received the full benefit of all the improved machinery which the manufacturing centres have created, in the lower prices of all their manufactured products, their transportation, and everything they purchase in the line of clothes, furniture, utensils, books, and musical instruments has been cheapened; in fact, the cost of everything which enters into their social life has been reduced. They have also had the benefit of improved farm implements, which have greatly reduced the cost of farming. And yet the prices of their products have remained almost unchanged. In short, they get nearly the same price for what they sell, while the price of almost everything they buy has been reduced from 20 to 70 per cent. through the development of trade and manufactures under Protection. The Democrats try to break the force of this argument by saying that our farmers should vote for Cleveland and Free Trade, and abolish the duty on wool because of its low price. But where would the price of wool be now if the duty did not exist? Everyone who understands this subject knows that all over the world the production of wool has been increasing, and that Australia and South America have sent into the markets of the world the present year an extraordinary quantity of wool. Australian wool that formerly brought 32 cents a pound in London now brings but 24 cents a pound. The farmer knows that the fall of wool was not caused by the new tariff; for he knows that except for the tariff with the present low price of wool in the foreign markets the price in this country would have fallen still lower.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Sept. 17.—The needs of the Government are steadily advancing. Presently they will reach a figure not much less than four hundred millions of dollars. At least two-thirds of this vast sum will have to be raised through the Custom-houses, and that circumstance offers a sure bar to any rash adventures in tariff legislation, if such were meditated by the Democrats. But, in truth, they are not. We denounce the Robber Tariff. We denounce the fraud of Protection. We declare that the Government has no right, constitutional or otherwise, to raise a dollar by taxation except for its own uses, economically administered, and we propose, when we get the power, to put our revenue system in a state of transition from the policy of Protection, which now prevails, to a policy of Free Trade, which shall prevail. In other words, we shall begin by reducing the War Tariff to a peace footing, coming as fast as the requirements of public affairs allow—a most vexatious obstacle and limitation to reform—to "a tariff for revenue only," as promised by our national prospectus. If this be treason in the eyes of the painted harlot of Protection, let the galled jade wince and make the most of it!

Richmond Times (Dem.), Sept. 18.—There can be no such thing as Free Trade for gener-

ations to come, and those who talk about such a thing talk foolishly. But we can have a healthy revenue tariff which will be of immense advantage to all classes of American citizens. Such a tariff would ensure us widespread prosperity, for, as a contemporary tersely expresses it, "with our great advance in machinery and skilled labor, and with free raw materials such as every other Protection country of the world gives, we would soon find the products of our varied American industries in every market of the world, with increased demand for labor each year because of our mastery in skilled labor."

New York Record and Guide (Ind.), Sept. 17.—The important fact which every Free Trader who declares that wages have decreased under our high tariff has to demonstrate in order to make his assertion relevant and of value is that the tariff and *nothing* but the tariff is directly responsible for the decrease. Likewise the onus is on the Protectionist to show that the tariff and *nothing* but the tariff is the cause of high wages in this country. Neither side attempts any demonstration of the kind; and without such demonstration all talk about higher wages here than in Europe, or about increases and decreases in wages, is meaningless. The wages given to domestic "help" in this country are many times greater than similar wages in Europe. Yet "help" is not exactly a protected article. The same is true of the wages of bookkeepers, car-drivers, street-laborers, which shows the wages can be higher in one country than in another without the direct aid of the tariff. Since the recent strikes in the building trades in this city, a great many workmen have resumed employment at much lower wages than they received before the strikes, clearly showing that wages can fall without the intervention of either Protection or Free Trade. In other industries wages have advanced, due to the force of combination and trade conditions favorable to the employé. Wages are higher in Protection America than in Free Trade England. They are higher in Free Trade England than in Protectionist Germany. Thus we see, to use facts of this sort, something more is needed than a table of figures. That "something" it is hard to get at, for it is hidden in a mass of complicated facts. All that politicians and partisans give us is what appears on the surface; for the rest they trust to the unintelligence of the people and the prejudice of party.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Sept. 17.—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis is a member of a distinguished family, a Harvard man by training, an eminent jurist, and one of the foremost living authorities upon constitutional history and interpretation. The Democratic party is painfully poor in such men as he, and it cannot stand many more such desertions. While he has withdrawn from the Democratic organization, Mr. Curtis would probably have it that he is still a Democrat—a Democrat of the type of Jefferson and Madison and Jackson—and he can present cogent reasons that it is not he but his party that has changed. The economic ideas which find expression in the Chicago platform were abhorred by the fathers of the Democracy. It was not until the party passed completely into the control of the Southern slaveholders that Free Trade became an article of Democratic faith. Mr. Curtis's attitude on this point is no new one. Several years ago he stated with much vigor the views which he now reiterates. His argument was addressed to the leaders of the Democratic party. He reminded them that the first Protective tariff which this country ever had "was framed and put into operation by the generation of men who established the Constitution. If they did not understand the Constitution, no set of men have understood it." Yet, in spite of his emphatic warning and protest, Mr. Curtis has seen his party revive the false and ridiculous notion of the Southern secessionists and adopt a national platform declaring that protective duties are unconstitutional. On this issue the historian

of the Constitution has taken the only dignified course which a scholar and a patriot could follow. He has left the party of which for years he has been an honored member and come over to the Republicans.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Sept. 17.—George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent New York lawyer, publishes a letter in which he says that he cannot agree with the Democratic platform in its hostility to Protection and that he will, therefore, vote the national Republican ticket at the coming election. Mr. Curtis, by his utterance and his proposed action, shows that he possesses the courage of his convictions. Being a Protectionist he knows that he has no place in the Democratic organization. By joining the Republican party he goes where he properly belongs. His courageous example is worthy of imitation by all Protectionists who have heretofore been voting with the Democrats. The lines of battle are as sharply drawn this year as they were in 1861. Then the man who believed in slavery and the right of secession could best attest his fealty to those doctrines by enlisting in the Confederate army. Now that slavery is gone and secession is dead, Protection, too, must go. The man who would defend it can do so to advantage only inside the Republican lines.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

New York Voice (Proh.), Sept. 22.—Maine reports a Prohibition party vote of about 3,800. This is the largest vote ever given in that State with one solitary exception, namely, in 1886, when it was 3,873. Then there were but three tickets in the field; this year there were four, and the candidate at the head of the fourth (People's party) is a former Prohibitionist who was expected to draw from our ranks. Our vote for St. John in Maine in 1884 was 2,160. The vote for Fisk in 1888 was 2,601. The vote in 1890 was 2,981. Vermont returns a Prohibition party vote of 1,650. This is the largest Prohibition party vote recorded in that State in seven years, the vote in 1884 alone surpassing it. But the Prohibition party vote in 1884, in the New England States especially, was largely a "Mugwump" vote. We think it safe to say that our vote the other day in Vermont (as in Maine) was the largest straight Prohibition party vote ever recorded. The Fisk vote was 1,460, and the vote in 1890 was 1,161. In fact, Vermont has been a State in which the Prohibition party vote has slowly, but steadily, declined ever since 1884. Even when the increase in other States was most rapid, Vermont has shown no signs of similar awakening. The fact that our vote has now taken an upward turn, jumping from 1,161 in 1890 to 1,650 in 1892, is a very cheering sign. The election of a Prohibition legislator adds to the cheer. Arkansas is a State that has given a Prohibition party vote but once in its history—in 1888. The vote it gave for Fisk then was 614. The other day, in a State election, with four tickets in the field, the People's party candidate being a former Prohibitionist, who was expected to draw from our ranks, our party polled more than double the Fisk vote. The following presents the results in tabular form, showing an increase over the Fisk vote of 41.5 per cent. in the three States. This despite the fact that the total vote cast by all parties this year is much less than in 1888:

State.	Fisk vote, 1888.	Proh. vote, 1892.	Increase.	Per cent. increase.
Maine.....	2,601	3,800	1,199	41.
Vermont.....	1,460	1,645	185	12.6
Arkansas.....	641	1,300	659	112.
Total.....	4,702	6,745	1,980	41.5

A healthy growth this year all over the nation, but especially in strategic States like New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Iowa, will enable the Prohibition party to command the situation for the future in the event of a

readjustment of voters during the next four years.

New York Evening Post, Sept. 20.—Although the Prohibitionists stand no chance of carrying even a single Congressional district in the whole country, it is a matter of much importance to the politicians of both parties whether their vote this year is to hold up to their previous record. So far as the Vermont and Maine elections cast any light upon this question, they indicate that the Prohibitionists will gain rather than lose ground next November. The gain, though small in each State, is significant because it was secured notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans had done nothing to offend the Prohibitionists, while in Maine their support of the Amendment to the Constitution might have been expected to draw some back to their old party. If the Prohibitionists can gain strength under such circumstances there is every reason to suppose that they will increase their poll much more largely in States where the Republicans used to bid for their support, but have now turned their backs upon them. One such State is Indiana, where, in 1888, the Republican platform denounced the saloon and favored Local Option legislation, whereas this year not a word is said on the subject; and another is Iowa, where, four years ago, the Republicans congratulated the people on having secured "the best Prohibitory law in the United States," and declared that "no backward step will be taken on this question," while this year they have ignored the matter of Prohibition entirely, although the Democrats are committed to a repeal of the law as soon as they get the power. The importance of the Prohibition factor is only appreciated when one recalls the fact that, although the Democrats have carried New York in every State election for the past ten years, there has not been a single year, with the solitary exception of 1891, when the Democratic plurality has not been smaller than the Prohibition vote. Nor is New York exceptional in this respect. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the Vermont and Maine elections have shown that the Prohibitionists do not suffer at all from the "sensitiveness," "timidity," and "diffidence" which prevent so many Republicans from braving the perils of the Australian ballot system.

APOLOGISTS FOR THE SALOON.

Chicago Union Signal, Sept. 15.—In all intelligent circles in America, total abstinence is now a closed issue. No one who values his reputation for a knowledge of the latest results of science, defends moderate drinking. This attitude of cultured sentiment has been brought about by four causes: 1. The progress of science as represented by the latest and most approved text-books of physiology and hygiene. 2. The life insurance societies affirm that a man in middle life has a third better chance of long life as a total abstainer than a moderate drinker. 3. The progress of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. 4. Most of the great Protestant denominations exclude rum-sellers from church membership. It is only fair to claim that the parlor, pulpit, and politics should rise to the temperance level of approved scientific text-books, and of the life assurance societies, and of the common schools. In the present attitude of enlightened public sentiment pulpit apologies for the saloon are to the last degree amazing and morally revolting. The Bishop of Chester, England, however, in the London *Times* of Aug. 2, exhibits the deficiency of his scientific, political, and moral equipment by saying: "The large majority of thoughtful men allow that the moderate use of intoxicating liquors has much to say for itself and that in any case the deep-rooted habits of the nation are to be modified rather than set at defiance." He deliberately proposes a superficial scheme of State saloons in place of the existing British public-house system. He would have such supervision exercised over these establishments as would "bring temperance drinks well to the front" and secure alco-

holic liquors from adulteration. He is so sanguine as to suppose that the drink-shop, the gin-palace, and the bar would be utterly abolished by the execution of his plan. Pulpit apologies for prostitution deserve the utmost conspicuity of infamy. They astound civilization. They are an omen of impending paganism. Such apologies have been made recently by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York City. It is not amazing that he who apologizes for prostitution should apologize also for the liquor traffic and propose a system of church saloons. Dr. Parkhurst has been attacking social vice and proving the complicity of the New York City Government with crime. He is one spark from Pentecost. But Dr. Rainsford's apology for the liquor traffic and prostitution we do not hesitate to characterize as a spark from the pit. He is at present, but one would think that he cannot long remain, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. His opinions and prejudices in regard to the liquor traffic and social vice he seems to have derived from the low-bred forms of the worst factions of aristocratic fashion and club life.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY AND THE DIRECT VETO.

From a letter from Sir Wilfrid Lawson, *London Speaker*, Sept. 10.—In an article in last week's issue, speaking of the general election, you (editor of the *Speaker*) say, "Now that the people of the United Kingdom have condemned coercion, coercion is doomed." But the electors of the United Kingdom condemned coercive licensing of drinkshops for the good of a few brewers and drinksellers as well as the coercion of Ireland for the benefit of a few landlords. I am well convinced that the leaders of the Liberal party who are now in power know this, and that they will act upon this knowledge by legislating to enable communities to free themselves from the coercion of the brewers and distillers carried out through the agency of their friends the magistrates. As a friend of mine, who is now, I rejoice to say, in the Cabinet, said to me this spring, "If the Liberals do not deal with this drink question as soon as they come into power, it will be the greatest act of betrayal ever committed by any political party." I am sorry that you think our little proviso will be inoperative. Forgive me if I say there are other authorities, whose opinion is equally weighty, who hold a very different opinion. I allude to "the trade"; and you know as well as I do that they would rather have all the schemes of licensing reform which ever were suggested put in force than see the people—their own customers, as you truly observe—entrusted with the power of the direct veto. You say that the Alliance "expects" that the votes of these very men in a local plebiscite will suppress the liquor traffic. I do not know what the Alliance expects, but for myself I "expect" nothing and I hope for everything. I have always carefully guarded myself from prophesying what the people will do when they obtain the power of self-protection. But I know one thing—that they are entitled to have it, that they have as much moral right to a vote to protect themselves from the nuisance of a drinkshop in their neighborhood as has any magistrate in the land. Please God, they shall before long have the same legal right, and although you are so hopeless of their exercising that right, yet surely it is clear that no harm can come of it, for "right never comes wrong." Let the House of Commons trust the people who have trusted them, and next session will mark an era in the long-continued attack on England's only terrible enemy.

MR. GLADSTONE AND OPIUM.

Hyogo (Japan) News, Aug. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, we believe, in the heat of the election, gave in his adherence to the party which considers the opium importation to China a crime. Doubtless opium if taken in excess does work mischief, but is England so free

from all vices that she can upset the whole of the financial system of India in a fit of virtue? On what is the chief revenue of the British exchequer based? On beer, wines, spirits, and tobacco. The crimes inspired by drink are many of them of the most appalling nature. Has anyone ever heard of an opium eater running amuck, or behaving with the ferocity of a wild beast? Before Britain seeks to pluck out the mote of the eye of India she should get rid of the beam in her own. The only benefit which would accrue to China would be an immense increase in her cultivation of opium, and the consequent expansion of her revenues from taxes on it. That the British people would voluntarily burden themselves or their dependency with the many millions deficit the loss of the opium traffic would involve seems very doubtful, but if Mr. Gladstone tackles the labor question and the opium traffic he will have his hands full, without attending to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland and various other incidental legislation, which he has hinted at in his speeches. He will need every man of his Irish contingent, and to trust on them is like leaning on the proverbial broken reed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHOLERA.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF QUARANTINE.

Kansas City Times, Sept. 16.—Mr. A. J. Reid of this city has presented to the *Times* an odd little volume with this on its title page: "A practical treatise on the history, prevention, and treatment of epidemic cholera, by Daniel Drake, M.D." The little book was printed in Cincinnati in 1832. In the medical profession Dr. Drake's name stands for one of the famous physicians of this country. Dr. Drake made a study of the cholera epidemic in this country in that year, giving particular attention to the peculiar phases of the disease developed by American water, soil, vegetation, and habits. For this reason Dr. Drake's little book is of especial value at this time. Dr. Drake studied the question of quarantine from every standpoint, finally reaching the conclusion that any quarantine that was practicable would be ineffective in cholera. There was no quarantine possible, even in those days of slow boats, few railroads, and uncertain mails, that was effective in keeping the cholera out. The present cases in New York prove that the Cincinnati physician knew of what he was talking. Dr. Drake cites many cases in Europe where kingly power had surrounded cities with cordons of soldiery long before the approach of the disease. In every instance, however, isolated cases, the history of which could not be obtained, manifested themselves and were but the first of thousands. Every European Government tried a quarantine in 1831 and 1832. In some cases the punishment for breaking one of the established rules was immediate death, but in spite of every precaution the subtle spirit of the scourge broke into the cities and claimed its victims. Dr. Drake calls attention to the situation in New York in 1832. The people and the Legislature worked with unabated vigor to keep the disease on the shores of the St. Lawrence. But in three weeks it had settled over the valley of the Hudson and had dispersed the assembly that had gathered at the State capital to devise means of checking the oncoming malady. Then the disease reached New York City, but no eye ever traced its path thither. Several cases appeared within a week, all isolated and not one having a circumstantial history. Who can say how those five cases now known in New York happened to come about? "We are fighting the wind," said Dr. Drake in 1832. It begins to look like we are doing the same thing in 1892. Care by the people is the only safeguard. In all London in 1831 only a comparatively small number died, while in Paris the number of fatalities was almost beyond belief. In London the people lived well and informed themselves of the nature of the malady, while the French did not change their habits, lived

riotously in the midst of disease and death, and paid the penalty.

QUARANTINE AND TRAFFIC.

Chicago Railway Review, Sept. 17.—In a commercial point of view the most serious effect of a menace of cholera invasion is the temporary hampering of foreign commerce entailed by the processes of fumigation at quarantine, checking the imports of foreign goods, diminishing custom house receipts and retarding the exports of produce. A secondary consideration is the damaging effect of the new quarantine regulations upon our trans-Atlantic lines. Aside from losses in the emigrant business a general depression already exists in ocean freights; at least, foreign shippers indulge in this apprehension—and while the new order is regarded as a wise provision, grain shippers feel that there can be no profit, even in running tramp steamers, if the twenty-day detention is enforced without discrimination, on account of resulting expenses. The derangement of the grain trade at this season of the year is of itself a serious matter. Calculating the daily receipts from the West at between 200,000 and 300,000 bushels, representing in round numbers a value of \$400,000, we will have grain tied up at New York twenty days hence representing a value of \$8,000,000. Already the effect is seen in lower prices for all cereals—the joint result of a heavy forward movement from primary markets and a check on exports abroad.

ONE ASPECT OF OVER-ZEALOUS QUARANTINING.

Jacksonville Times-Union, Sept. 16.—Owing to the fact that diseases originating in foreign countries, when they have been brought to this country in the past, have been transported through the medium of the passengers or cargoes of vessels, our health authorities are very apt to go daft on ocean quarantine. To institute this against vessels from foreign infected ports or those under suspicion is a wise and perfectly justifiable precaution. But to absolutely shut off all water communication with domestic ports—or to paralyze commercial and traveling intercourse with them by unnecessary detentions—when the circumstances and conditions do not demand it, has been a practice too often resorted to by over-zealous officials influenced by the clamorings of an over-nervous populace. Such ocean quarantine restrictions are often supremely ridiculous and suggest the barring of our windows while we leave the doors wide open. For instance, if there is an infectious disease in New York to-day, the germs of which can be transported in the clothing of persons or in merchandise and produce disease hundreds of miles away, what use is there in establishing ocean quarantine at all the cities of the South Atlantic seaboard where no inland quarantine whatever has been established? Why should a steamship leaving New York last Monday with passengers and freight be detained at Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, or Jacksonville, when passengers and freight leaving there the same day by rail are permitted to pass through all these cities without inspection or detention? If there is any danger in the reception of the one class, there is certainly danger in the reception of the other. Where one traveler leaves New York by coastwise steamships there are many thousands leaving by rail. If the one class is danger-dealing, the other is surely much more so if there is any force in numbers.

ADVICE FROM THE "LANCET."

London Lancet, Sept. 10.—There is perhaps no work that more needs to be carried out maturely and without haste than that of providing means of isolation for first cases, whether of cholera or of other spreading disease. Authorities who wait till disease is actually at their doors have again and again put up hurried structures which, instead of meeting the more permanent requirements

of their districts, have, on the contrary, served to deter people from using isolation hospitals. Emergency hospitals are only fit for emergencies; the very emergency which it is hoped they will meet often necessitates their being large and costly and yet very inefficient; and a number of them have been finished just too late to be of any service at all. Many sanitary authorities have been urged by their medical officers of health to be prepared in advance with the means of coping with first cases. This is essentially a time in which this advice, if ignored hitherto, should be heeded. There are doubtless many districts in which it would be impracticable to provide in advance, and for all portions of it, the means of isolating cholera cases. Cholera patients cannot well be removed to a greater distance than a mile at the most; but, on the other hand, a single, small, properly constructed hospital may at any moment save a district from the spread of the disease, it will always be available for diseases other than cholera, and it will serve as an administrative centre whence outlying and temporary isolation arrangements can be carried out. In short, what we wish to impress upon sanitary authorities, whether port, riparian, or inland, is that during the coming winter they should mature and carry out a system of sanitary defense which will enable them to meet cholera if it comes, and which will be of inestimable service to their districts even if, as we earnestly hope, we are spared its visitation.

CHOLERA AND THE JEWS.

Hebrew Standard (New York), Sept. 16.—The charge has been advanced that the Jews fleeing from Russia had brought the cholera poison to Hamburg, where it wrought such terrible havoc. This may be so. They may have caused the infection by the bacteriæ which infested their baggage, but the fact has nevertheless been well established that the Jews living in camp in Hamburg, awaiting transportation, were in a perfectly healthy condition, and, according to a dispatch published in the *Herald*, the Jews were not by any means the transmitters of the pest. According to a correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums* the immunity of the Jews in Russia from the cholera infection is almost miraculous. In cities where the disease raged in its most virulent form the Jews were almost spared entirely. In Nijni Novgorod, where cholera raged for several weeks, and where more than ten thousand Jews live, not a single Jew died of the disease excepting a physician (Idelsohn), who fell a victim to his devotion to humanity. The same phenomenal condition has been observed in Rostoff, Odessa, Berditscheff, and other cities. Justly remarks the *Zeitung* that physicians and statisticians have made these observations, not, however, without drawing some lessons from them. One of the main reasons is the proverbial moderation in the use of edibles and drinkables, which has contributed no little to create the anti-Semitic sentiment. The Jew does not join his Aryan fellow-citizens in gulping down tumbler after tumbler of schnapps, or emptying bumpers of beer unlimited in number in the celebration of a joyous event. What is looked upon as the miracle of the centuries—the immunity of the Jews during the prevalence of epidemics—is but the logical effect of the discipline of life which he was inured to by his religious practices.

THE CAUSE OF THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Journal des Débats (Paris), Sept. 1.—The cause of the present cholera epidemic in Paris is the preservation of cholera germs in the soil. Professor Proust, the French epidemiologist, who is of the highest authority, admits that the Parisian cholera has not been imported. If it has not been imported, it can have but one of two origins; either it has been spontaneously generated or is due to the revivification of germs spread over the soil in 1884. The

former opinion has been advocated by Professor Peter. He says that true cholera is one of a group of maladies of which the first stage is the diarrhoea which is customary at the present season, and the next to the last stage is our cholera. This hypothesis is very ingenious, and has been put forward in regard to typhoid fever by Doctor Kiener. To accept these graduations, however, it would be necessary to prove, at least, that a microbe which is a constant inhabitant of the intestines can be transformed all at once into a cholera microbe. No known fact authorizes a conclusion that pathogenic microbes can be transformed. All that is known is that microbes which ordinarily are inoffensive, like those of pneumonia, can suddenly, without any change in form, become poisonous. This being so, the cholera must come from the soil. The earth, the *alma mater*, nourishes all beings, even those that live in the water, since water borrows the nourishing substances it contains from the soil. That alone can preserve the germs of cholera. If it be not the soil, it certainly could not be the air, where dust floats but momentarily; nor could it be the water, in which comma bacilli cannot live more than seven or eight months. Yet if the earth is the preserver of these bacilli, water is the principal agent in their diffusion. It washes the soil and the sub-soil and consequently is charged with the detritus. If the faecal matter of cholera patients is in or on the soil, the rain water which washes the soil will carry into the Seine this matter impregnated with comma bacilli, and people who drink Seine water will get the cholera. Once the cholera begins men themselves and the objects they soil become powerful agents in its propagation.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Washington Post, Sept. 20.—It is now twenty-seven years since the momentous struggle ended in which the armies of the Union wrought their perfect work—twenty-seven years ago that to the number of 160,000 men the swarthy and battle-stained manhood of East and West, the flower of the commands of Sherman and Meade, the laurel-crowned armies of the Potomac, of Georgia, and of Tennessee, commemorated the returning Maydays of peace with a grand review upon the magnificent avenue that is once more decorated in their honor. It was a military demonstration the like of which in magnitude and impressive meaning the world has never witnessed. Out of the "focal and foremost fire" they bore no inglorious spoils. They displayed no trophies of their resplendent victories save their own scars and the tattered ensigns that bespoke the ordeal of shot and shell through which they had striven in many an eventful campaign. They brought in their train no captives to accentuate the completeness of their triumph, for the Old Commander, in a spirit of fraternal magnanimity, and with a soldier's blessing, had sent his prisoners homeward on parole to gather together their household goods and to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Even the music to which the war-worn legions marched was not so much the music of exultation over a prostrate foe as of an anthem to the restored Union, in which brothers should be foes no longer. We are told that when the gates of Janus at Rome were closed by Augustus, after having been open for the greater part of the time from the remote antiquity of Numa Pompilius, the world was finally in repose. The Augustan era was at hand. But when the gates of Janus were closed by Grant at Appomattox an era dawned upon the reunited sections of the United States greater, more prosperous, and more enduring than ever entered into the conception of the wisest of Roman rulers. All honor to the great captains whose military genius facilitated this result—to Grant and Sherman, to Meade and Thomas, to Sheridan and Hancock, to Rosecrans, Howard, and Logan, to McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker with their varying fortunes, to all the bright galaxy of contemporaneous leaders whose names shall

never die; but be it ever borne in mind that the armies which fought the battles won the victory at last. It was the patriot soldier in his collective capacity who established upon a permanent basis the constitutional cohesion of the States. It was he who gave vitality and effect to the emancipation proclamation of the immortal Lincoln and ended a long and bitter controversy which statesmanship had exhausted itself in futile endeavors to adjust. It was he who vanquished the legions of Lee and Johnston and Hood, and earned the everlasting gratitude of the enemy by dispelling into thin air his fond and fatuous dream of a Southern Confederacy.

THE FRENCH OF CANADA.

Le Canada (Ottawa), Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding the large experience of the English, they have committed a very great fault in Canada. They have forced the French Canadians to combine in a separate union and to develop themselves in that way. The systematic exclusion of our French fellow-citizens from all public offices and honorable posts, without in any way diminishing their attachment to British institutions, has kept them constantly in an attitude of defiance toward the English of Canada. The French race, persecuted, threatened on all sides by their English governors, is beginning to wake up. Has it not slept too long? Such is the question heard in every quarter. No, if it displays the energy which the situation requires. Our fellow-citizens of French descent are loyal subjects of the Queen of England; they are, as Cartier said, English people who speak French. They desire to remain English, and as such they cannot submit to slavery, neither they nor their children. They desire to remain English, and as such they wish to be Roman Catholics, they and their children. Such is their desire, their wish, their rallying cry. We believe the time has come when the French race of Canada is going to demand the position which belongs to it in the two great parties of our politics. Our English fellow-citizens will have to accept our terms, which are not onerous; we ask only our place under the sun.

THE COFFIN BUSINESS.—The coffin business is poor at present, according to a report read before the National Burial Case Association, which has just held a convention in this city. There have been comparatively few deaths during the past year, and for that reason the demand for burial caskets has been lighter than usual. It need not be supposed, however, that the coffin-makers are looking particularly glum on that account. Neither are they looking forward to the possible advent of the cholera with feelings of increased cheerfulness. The coffin-maker does not dread a temporary period of dullness in his business, nor does he welcome a season of unusual activity. In fact a rush rather disconcerts him. It cheapens the prices and overworks him. He is sure of his trade in any event. Mortality may be low for a while, or epidemics may rage, but it all amounts to the same thing in the end. Sooner or later, everybody on top of the earth goes under it, and the majority use coffins.—*Chicago Herald.*

EDITOR DANA AND THE "WORLD."—I bow to Mr. Charles A. Dana, who is one of the great American journalists of the day, even if he is at the same time the chief political traitor and sneak of the earth. He has convicted the *World* of practices of which even he would not be guilty, and he has done it with a brilliancy, force, and directness that are admirable in every way. It is a pity that a man so clear-headed and able as Dana should in his politics be an unmitigated scoundrel, who hesitates at no act of underhandedness, and who, in place of respect and affection, gains the contempt and distrust of all decent people.—*New York Town Topics.*

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Coppée (François). Mary Negrepointe. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 7½ pp.
 Herbert (George). *Temple Bar*, London, Sept., 8 pp. Appreciative article on the poet Herbert.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Amiel (Henri Frédéric). Miss Ellen Urania Clark. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 11 pp. The Faust idea in the "Journal Intime" of Henri Frédéric Amiel.
 Art, A New Phase of. Stoddard Dewey. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept. Boecklin's work.
 Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs. Anne Ritchie (Thackeray's Daughter). *Macmillan's*, London, Sept., 6 pp.
 Chronograms, On. James Hilton, F. S. A. *Antiquary*, London, Sept., 7 pp.
 Fiction, The Children of. H. Sutton. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 16 pp. On children in works of fiction.
 Furniture, A History of. *Antiquary*, London, Sept., 3 pp. Illus. Review of a recent book.
 Ignatian Question (The). The Rev. C. C. Starbuck. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 14 pp. The controversy concerning the letters of Ignatius, etc.
 Lowell (James Russell). *Temple Bar*, London, Sept., 8 pp. Critical article.
 Manuscripts (Illuminated). W. Roberts. *Bookworm*, London, Sept., 7 pp. Illus.
 Mirth, A School for. *Macmillan's*, London, Sept., 5 pp. On ways of furnishing amusement for the village and rural classes.
 Myths (Australian). *Belgravia*, London, Sept., 9 pp.
 Poetry, The Consolations of. *Macmillan's*, London, Sept., 3 pp.
 Shelley Centenary (The). *Bookworm*, London, Sept., 2 pp.
 St. George and the Dragon. Charlotte A. Price. *Belgravia*, London, Sept., 5 pp. On the legend.
 University (The First). V. E. Johnson. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 7½ pp. Historical and descriptive of the University at Alexandria.
 Wells (Holy): Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. *Antiquary*, London, Sept., 3 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Canada, The Present Position of. Lawrence Irwell. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 9½ pp.
 College League (The American Republican). James M. Perkins, Sec'y. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 9 pp. With Portrait of the President. Descriptive of the organization.
 Government, the Nature and Origin of. Sir William Temple on. F. I. Herriott. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, Sept., 29½ pp.
 Men (Young), Why They Should Be Republicans. F. B. Norton. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 8 pp.
 Ministry (The Old and the New English). *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 9 pp.
 Negro (the Southern), The Future of. Prof. W. S. S. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 5 pp. Affirms that unless protected, the Negro has no future in the South.
 Political Jugglery, Shall It Cloud the Issue? E. M. Cornay. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 16 pp.
 Presidential Contest (The) in the United States. Peter Ross. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 7 pp. The present campaign from an English point of view.
 Radicalism (Scottish), The Decay of. By a Scottish Conservative. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 15 pp.
 Reid (Whitlaw), Journalism's Tribute to. Murat Halstead, Charles Emory Smith, John A. Schleicher, John A. Cockerill, M. H. de Young, John C. Covert, R. B. Gelatt, Wm. Anderson, and Bernard Peters. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 16 pp.
 Sidgwick's Elements of Politics. J. H. Robinson. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, Sept., 12 pp.
 Treasury (the Independent), The Influence of Business on. David Kinley. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, Sept., 30 pp.
 Women, Why They Are Republicans. Frances H. Howard. *Republican Mag.*, Sept., 3 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Bible (The) in the College. Prof. George S. Burroughs. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 10 pp. Considers the study of the Bible in its relation to present college education.
 Carey's Covenant. A Missionary Manual. By the Editor-in-Chief. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 2 pp.
 Christ, Our Indebtedness to, for Temporal Blessings. Part. II. The Rev. T. Laurie. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 2½ pp.
 Christ, The Divinity of. IV. Revelation and Redemption. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 9 pp.
 Greek Church (The) and the Gospel. J. E. Budgett Meakin. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 9 pp. Throws light on the religious situation in Russia to-day.
 Lengthened Cords and Strengthened Stakes. The Substance of the Centenary Sermon Preached in Harvey Lane Chapel, Leicester, June 1, 1892, by the Editor-in-Chief. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 11 pp.
 Hexateuch Criticism, The Literary Postulates of, Do They Have Any Parallels in the Other Books of the Old Testament? Prof. C. R. Brown. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 15 pp.
 Himalayas (the), An Unique Missionary Meeting on. The Rev. J. Chamberlain, D.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 4 pp.
 Naval Chaplaincy (The). The Rev. E. K. Rawson. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 14 pp. The status of the Chaplain in the Navy, etc.
 Psalms (the), Some Old English Metrical Versions of. W. A. Clouston. *Bookworm*, London, Sept., 7 pp.
 Russia, The Church of. W. Armitage Beardslee. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 3½ pp.
 Turkey, The Anti-Missionary Crusade in. The Rev. James Johnston. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Oct., 3 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Annelids (Bifurcated). E. A. Andrews. *Amer. Naturalist*, Sept., 8½ pp. Illus.
 Brain-Centres. S. V. Clevenger, M.D. *Amer. Naturalist*, Sept., 7½ pp.
 Snakes (the) of Nebraska, Catalogue of, with Notes on Their Habits and Distribution. W. E. Taylor. *Amer. Naturalist*, Sept., 11 pp.
 Stomach (the), The New Chemistry of. J. H. Kellogg, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Aug., 5 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Clergymen—Should They Take to Trade? C. N. Barham. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 16 pp.
 Corrupt Practice Act (A New) Wanted. W. H. Mollock. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 16 pp.
 Hospitals (The Metropolitan). H. Clarence Bourne. *Macmillan's*, London, Sept., 7 pp.
 Industrial World (the), The Impending Question in. *Andover Rev.*, Sept., 6½ pp. The lesson of the events at Homestead.
 Moral Progress, Economic Causes of. Simon N. Patton. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, Sept., 20 pp.
 Poverty in London. Edward Reeves. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 13½ pp. The causes of poverty; work among the poor, etc.
 Preventive Legislation in Relation to Crime. C. H. Reeve. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, Sept., 13 pp.
 Selfishness (Human): Trade-Disputes. Alfred Slater. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 9 pp.
 Social Question (the), A Possible Solution of. C. Godfrey Gümpel. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Sept., 16 pp. The proposed scheme of Dr. Hertzka in his book, *Freeland: A Social Anticipation*.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Country Gentleman. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart, M.P. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 15 pp.
 Notre-Dame de Boulogne. R. S. Cundry. *National Rev.*, London, Sept., 13 pp.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Battaglini (Cardinal). Giuseppe Grabinski. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, Aug. 1, pp. 19. Biographical paper on the Archbishop of Bologna, who died in July last in the 70th year of his age.
 Döllinger (Ignatius von). Abbé A. Kannengieser. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 24. First part of a critical study, founded on new documents, of the career and works of the late Professor Döllinger, whom the Pope excommunicated in 1870.
 Gladstone (Wm. E.). Marie Dronsart. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 26. Fourth part of a biographical account of the English Premier.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Browning (Elizabeth), The Philosophy of. Joseph Texte. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 15, pp. 24. Mrs. Browning's philosophy as shown in her "Aurora Leigh."
 Literary Evolution, the Present Moment of. Tullio Fornioni. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 27.
 Pedagogy and our Pedagogues. Francisque Bouillier. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 13. A severe condemnation of the methods of instruction in French schools.
 Portuguese Romance, Realism in. A. de Tréverret. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 25. Study of the works of Eça de Queiroz, a contemporary Portuguese novelist.
 Renaissance (The) in Italy, its Nature. Adolfo Venturi. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 20. Critical examination of the work of John Addington Symonds on the Italian Renaissance.
 Shelley (Percy Bysshe), On the First Centenary of. Enrico Nencioni. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 14. Study of the English poet.
 Spinoza, The Library of. M. Nourrisson. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 15, pp. 23. Description of the books left by the philosopher Spinoza.
 Universities (Italian), Regarding the Liberty of Instruction and of Study in. Carlo Cantoni. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 23. First paper on certain reforms declared imperative in Italian Universities.

POLITICAL.

- Europe, The Ideal of the United States of. Luigi Palma. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 14. Arguing that it is impossible to form out of the States of Europe a Union like that of the United States of America.
 French Council of State and the Projects of Its Reform. M. Varagnac. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 15, pp. 40. History of the Council and discussion of certain reforms of it now under examination in the Chamber of Deputies.
 Italian Elections (The Next) and Reconciliation. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, Aug. 1, pp. 24. First part of an article recommending reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Pope.
 Italy and France. R. Bonfadini. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, Aug. 1, pp. 14. Discussing the political relations between the two countries.
 Uganda (Africa), Origin of the Conflict Between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in. Bishop Livinhac. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 10, pp. 5. Letter written to Cardinal Manning from Algeria by the Bishop who lived for twelve years in the region of the Victoria Nyanza.

RELIGIOUS.

- Lourdes. Delfour. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 11. Defense of the Pilgrimage to, and Miracles at, Lourdes.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Agriculture (French), Phosphates in. A. Muntz. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 15, pp. 24. Recommending strongly the use of Phosphates.
 Channel (The British) How Shall It Be Crossed, by Tunnel, Bridge, or Vessel? J. Fleury. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 15, pp. 18.
 Glaciers (The Ancient). A. de Lapparent. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 10, pp. 27. Second geological article on this subject.
 Incubation (Artificial). Paul Devaux. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 19. Explanation of the process, quite unknown at the present day in France, although she was the first country in Europe to introduce it.
 Mysticism (Modern), Critical Study of. Dr. P. Rosenbach. *Rev. Philosoph.*, Paris, Aug., pp. 46.
 Pantheon (The) of Agrippa, *apropos* of Recent Discoveries. Eugene Guillaume. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 20. Descriptive account of recent discoveries in regard to the Pantheon at Rome.
 Will (the), Development of. Alfred Fouillée. *Rev. Philosoph.*, Paris, Aug. 7, pp. 23. First article, discussing the Primordial Will, the point of departure of Voluntary Development.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Australia, Its Economic and International Importance. Henry de Cardonne. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 25, pp. 17.
 Commerce (International), Liberty in, by the Unification of Custom-House Duties. Alph. Vivier. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 4. A scheme for freeing commerce from present fetters by an agreement between countries as to duties.
 Democracy and the Church. Abbé Félix Klein. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 10, pp. 24. Argument that the Roman Catholic Church has always been and is the sincere friend of Democracy.

Current Events.

England, Foreign Immigration into. Julien Decrais. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 26. Pointing out the economic and social danger for England of foreign immigration.

France and its Commercial Marine. Rear-Admiral Reveillère. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 13, pp. 11. Maintaining the vital importance for France of encouraging and expanding its commercial marine.

French Revolutionary Epoch, An Episode of. V. de Saint Genis. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 10. Recent and singular discoveries about three men who were guillotined on the same day in 1794.

Italy, from a Financial Point of View. An ex-Deputy. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, July 16, pp. 8. Scheme for relieving the financial distress of Italy.

Japanese Manners, Studies of: Marriage among the Middle Classes. Motoyosi Saizau. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 13. Descriptive article by a native Japanese.

Japanese Question (The), According to an English Traveler. G. Valbert. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 13. The question discussed is whether Japan will end by thoroughly assimilating European civilization.

Ligurians (The Ancient). Arturo Issel. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, July 16, pp. 30. Historical study of a people powerful in Italy in antiquity.

Marriage, Love in. Marie Anne de Bovet. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 13, pp. 25. Discussion, from a French point of view, as to how far love should be a consideration in marriage.

Persian Society: The Theatre and Its Festivals. Ahmed Bey. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 15. Descriptive article by a native Persian.

Property (Movable) in History. Viscount G. d'Avenal. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Aug. 1, pp. 32. Third of a series of papers, this one relating to Credit and the Ruin of Capitalists of former times.

Somalia (Italian). Luigi Robecchi Bricchetti. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, July 16, pp. 16. Description of the part belonging to Italy of Somalia, a country in East Central Africa.

Woman Twenty Centuries Ago. R. Bonghi. *Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, July 16, pp. 22. Study of woman as she appears in Theocritus and other Greek writers.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Adonis, The Gardens of. Ersilia Caetani Lovatelli. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, July 16, pp. 7. Description of the so-called "Gardens," which played a principal part in the Syro-Phoenician worship of Adonis.

Ambassador's Wife (An). Her Rights in the 17th and 18th Centuries. Ugo Ojetti. *Rassegna Naz.*, Florence, Aug. 1, pp. 40.

Dauphiné, The End of the Province of. Etienne Lamy. *Correspondant*, Paris, Aug. 10, pp. 38. Historical account of how the old French Province was blotted from the map of France in 1789.

Djeddah, An Arabian Port on the Red Sea, and the Musselman Pilgrimage to Mecca. E. Watbled. *Nouvelle Rev.*, Paris, Aug. 13, pp. 16. Descriptive paper.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

Adopted Daughter (The). Edgar Fawcett. F. T. Neely, Chicago. Paper, 50c.

Alaskana. The Legends of. Prof. Bushrod W. James. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth, \$2.00.

America, Its Geographical History, 1492-1892; Six Lectures Delivered to the Graduate Students of the Johns Hopkins University. Walter B. Scaife. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Cloth, \$1.50.

A True Son of Liberty. F. P. Williams. E. Scott. Cloth.

Christian Ethics. Newman Smyth, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.50.

Columbus, The Story of. Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye; Edited by Dr. Edward Eggleston. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, illus.

L'Evangeliste. From the French of Alphonse Daudet. F. T. Neely, Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.

High Wages, The Economy of. An Inquiry into the Comparative Methods and the Cost of Production in Competing Industries in America and in Europe. J. Schoenhof. With a Preface by the Hon. T. F. Bayard. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

Jean Moras; A Tale of Hypnotism. From the French of Jules Charette. F. T. Neely, Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.

Literature, The Schoolmaster in. Containing Selections from the Writings of Ascham, Rousseau, Cooper, Goethe, Dickens, etc. With an Introduction by Edward Eggleston. Amer. Book Co., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago. Cloth, \$1.40.

Magical Experiments, or, Science in Play. A Book for the Young and Old Arthur Good. Worthington Co. Cloth, illus., \$2.

Man and the Glacial Period. G. Frederick Wright, D.D., L.L.D. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, illus.

Man and the State. Studies in Applied Sociology. Practical Issues of Current Politics Scientifically Treated—Tariff, Finance, City Government, Immigration, The Race Problem, etc. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Mather (Cotton), The Life and Times of; or, A Boston Minister of Two Centuries Ago, 1663-1728. The Rev. Abijah P. Marvin. Cong. S. S. and Pub. Soc., Boston. Cloth, \$3.50.

National Party Platforms of the United States, Presidential Candidates, and Electoral and Popular Votes. Compiled by J. M. H. Frederick. Akron Print. and Pub. Co., Akron, O. Paper, 25c.

Notes from the Nile, Together with a Metrical Rendering of the Hymns of Ancient Egypt and of the Precepts of Ptah-Hotep (the Oldest Book of the World). Hardwicke D. Rawnsley. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

Our Sixty-Six Sacred Books: How They Came to Us, and What They Are. 3d Ed. With Analysis and Questions. E. W. Rice, D.D. Amer. S. S. Union. Cloth, 50c.

Praying and Working; Being Some Account of What Men Can Do When In Earnest. The Rev. Wm. F. Stevenson, Dublin. Introduction by W. M. F. Round, A.M., O.S.C., Brother Director of the Order of St. Christopher, etc., etc. Order of St. Christopher. Cloth, \$1.

Roland Graeme: Knight. Agnes Maule Machar. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. Cloth, \$1.

Socialism. From Genesis to Revelation. F. M. Sprague. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Taxation (Equitable). A Series of Prize Essays, by Walter E. Weyl, Robert Luce, Bolton Hall, and Others. Introduction by the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, 75c.

The Thirsty Sword. A Story of the Norse Invasion of Scotland (1626-63). Robert Leighton. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, illus., \$1.50.

Womanhood, Famous Types of. Sarah K. Bolton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.50.

Wednesday, September 14.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention nominates William H. Haile, of Springfield for Governor.....New Jersey Democrats nominate George T. Werts for Governor.....The physicians in attendance upon Mrs. Harrison, at Loon Lake issue an alarming bulletin in regard to her condition.....Delegates from every State and Territory in the Union arrive at Buffalo to attend the Republican League National Convention.....In New York City, the Health Department announces that six persons had died in the city from cholera several days previously; that careful disinfection of the premises had followed; and that there had been no new cases; there are several new cases on the steamer's down the bay; the National Guard is withdrawn from Babylon.....David Bruce, the inventor of the type-casting machine, dies.

Cholera reports show a decrease of mortality and new cases in Europe; the Hamburg House of Burgesses appeals to the Senate for a grant of 1,000,000 marks for relief purposes.....Reports are received of several more seizures by Russian warships of schooners in Bering Sea.....The Irish Privy Council revokes all proclamations made under the Coercion Act.

Thursday, September 15.

The National League of Republican Clubs convenes at Buffalo; at an evening mass-meeting, Governor McKinley, Congressman Doliver, and J. Sloat Fassett speak.....The Joint Convention of the People's party and the Jefferson Democrats of Alabama convenes at Birmingham.....The Richmond Terminal Company elects a Board of Directors.....In the City of New York one new case of cholera is reported, but no deaths; no new cases or deaths on the quarantined ships.

Reports show that cholera is decreasing in Russia; in Antwerp it is spreading, and in the other infected cities there seems to be little change.....It is said that a military convention between France and Russia has been signed.

Friday, September 16.

The National Convention of Republican League Clubs at Buffalo closes; a mass-meeting at Music Hall is addressed by Whitelaw Reid and others.....The convention of the People's Party and the Jeffersonian Democracy in Alabama nominates candidates for Congress and Presidential Electors.....At Albany a warrant is issued for the arrest of Labor Commissioner Peck on a charge of burning the written replies received from manufacturers and on which he based his recent report.....In New York City, one new case of suspected cholera is announced; the steamer *Bohemia* reports fifty-two cases on her voyage; the *Normannia's* passengers leave Fire Island for the city.....Italian societies lay the corner stone of the Columbus monument with brilliant ceremonies.....Retail coal-dealers announce an advance in price, to take effect Oct. 1.

Foreign cholera statistics show no marked change:—Spain, Cuba, and Newfoundland quarantine against New York.....The Mexican Congress is opened by President Diaz.....Cardinal Howard dies at Brighton, England.

Saturday, September 17.

Generals Weaver and Field, in an address to the country, accept the People's party nominations for President and Vice-President.....Commissioner Peck gives bail to answer to the charge of burning documents received by him; the case is continued until after the close of the mandamus proceedings before Judge Fursman.....Many Grand Army men arrive in Washington for the national encampment.....The Naval veterans hold a reunion at Baltimore.....The Brooklyn Union League Club gives a reception to Whitelaw Reid, and many thousand Republicans parade in honor thereof.....In New York City, no new cases of cholera are reported; there is one death at Swinburne Island, and two new cases in the quarantined fleet; a mass-meeting of the townspeople of Islip denounces the action of Governor Flower in establishing a quarantine at Fire Island.

Sweden and Norway and Italy are officially declared to be free from cholera; an outbreak is rumored of the disease in Naples; Hamburg reports for Friday 276 new cases and 136 deaths; Canada declares a quarantine on the border against New York City.....It is stated that negotiations for a commercial convention between Germany and Russia are progressing.

Sunday, September 18.

Mrs. Harrison's condition is so much improved that preparations are in progress to remove her from Loon Lake to Washington.....Governor Flower makes the announcement that the resignation of Labor Commissioner Peck has been in his hands since last winter.....Eight persons are injured by a collision of two sections of a G. A. R. excursion train on the B. & O. road.....Several men are seriously injured by an explosion on the cruiser *Philadelphia*.....In New York City no new cases of cholera are reported, either in the city or among the quarantined passengers; troops are sent from Brooklyn to Fire Island, and the *Wyoming's* passengers land at the hotel without opposition; steerage passengers from the *Normannia* and *Rugia* are landed at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, and strict quarantine of the place is begun; one case of cholera is reported at New Brunswick, N. J., and a suspicious case at Elizabeth.

A meeting is held at Limerick to urge the release of Irish-American political prisoners from English jails; the McCarthyite Commoners refuse to be present.....It is said that Emin Pacha is in the power of the Arabs at Albert Edward Nyanza.....Kossuth's ninetieth birthday is celebrated at Budapest.

Monday, September 19.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army at Washington is opened by the dedication of Grand Army Place, and a parade of United States troops.....The Supreme Court of Indiana declares the State gerrymanders of 1886 and 1891 unconstitutional.....Alexander Berkman, the assailant of H. C. Frick, is convicted and sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment.....Senator Hill addresses a great Democratic mass-meeting in Brooklyn.....Dennis Sullivan, the superintendent of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, is shot and seriously wounded by a discharged employé.....In New York City, the Board of Health announces that there is no cholera in the city; Dr. Jenkins says there are no new cases among the vessels, and but one victim in the hospital; the *Rugia's* passengers are allowed to land.

Cholera is spreading in Galicia; the latest report from St. Petersburg shows only twelve new cases in that city.....It is said that the Nile is rising rapidly and doing much damage.

Tuesday, September 20.

Fifty thousand men march in the grand parade of the G. A. R. in Washington.....Mrs. Harrison begins her journey from Loon Lake to Washington by special train.....Nearly all the buildings at Rockaway Beach (Seaside) are destroyed by fire.....General Daniel Ullman dies at his home in Nyack.....In New York City all apprehensions of cholera appear to be allayed; there is no known case of the disease in the city; some new cases occur at Camp Low and Lower Quarantine.

Reports from infected cities throughout Europe show a slight general decrease of cholera.....The twenty-second anniversary of the Nationalization of Italy is celebrated.....The president of the English Chamber of Commerce reports a large falling of in the export trade of that country.

DICTIONARY-MAKING.

COMPETENT MEN DOING THOROUGH AND ACCURATE WORK FOR

FUNK & WAGNALLS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

THIS DICTIONARY WILL EMBODY MANY NEW PRINCIPLES IN LEXICOGRAPHY; AND WILL CONTAIN NEARLY 2,200 PAGES ABOUT THE SIZE OF THIS PAGE; OVER 4,000 ILLUSTRATIONS, MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK; OVER 200,000 WORDS; NEARLY 100,000 MORE WORDS THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE-VOLUME DICTIONARY.

PRICE WHEN ISSUED, \$12.00. AT \$7.00 TO ADVANCE SUBSCRIBERS. One Dollar Extra Discount to Subscribers for "The Literary Digest." Satisfaction guaranteed. See Acceptance Blank below.

Thorough and Accurate Work Being Done Upon the "Standard"—Competent Men Employed in all Departments—The Different Gaits of the Horse Thoroughly Investigated, and Exact Definitions Given.

[NOTE.—Definitions that appear from time to time in these columns are covered by the copyright of the Standard Dictionary. These definitions have not passed their final revision.]

In all departments of the Standard Dictionary the publishers employ the most competent men, and give them every facility for doing thorough and accurate work. The different attitudes and movements of the horse in its various gaits have been the study of artists for ages, and it is, therefore, the more surprising to learn that the latest scientific investigations show that many of the positions in which the animal has commonly been represented are never assumed by it—at least, not in the ordinary movements supposed to be pictured. This subject will be treated by the "Standard" in the usual thorough manner.

Mr. Eadweard Muybridge, under whose personal direction the accompanying plates of the movements of horses were made, and who edited all the definitions of the gaits of the horse that will appear in the Standard Dictionary, has given more than twenty years' study to the subject of animal locomotion, and is the recognized authority on this subject both in America and Europe. As far back as 1872, under the patronage of Senator Leland Stanford, who contributed \$40,000 for the purpose, he began at Palo Alto a series of experiments with the famous horse Occident; and in 1883 the University of Pennsylvania placed \$30,000 at Mr. Muybridge's disposal and instructed him to make, under its auspices, a comprehensive investigation of "Animal Locomotion" in the broadest significance of the words. The photographs here reproduced of the consecutive phases of the movements of the horse were taken by an automatic electro-photographic apparatus called the zoopraxiscope, invented by Mr. Muybridge, and were executed with wet collodion plates, with exposures at regular intervals of distance or of time, in some instances not exceeding the one five-thousandth part of a second.

Mr. Muybridge, in writing to a professor of the Edinburgh University who has since requested the privilege of using some of Mr. Muybridge's illustrations and definitions as given in the Standard Dictionary, says:

"Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, of 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, have had engraved for the new 'Standard Dictionary,' which they are bringing out, 6 blocks, each block representing in outline 12 consecutive phases of some regular gait of a horse; that is, the gallop, canter, trot, rack, amble, and walk. . . . The 'Standard Dictionary' will also contain the only correct definitions of the various gaits of a horse which I have ever read. In the last great American Dictionary (the Century) the definitions are absurd, none being correct."

"EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE.
"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."

We have not space to give the full definitions of the words as they will appear in the Dictionary, but the thorough manner in which the subject has been treated will be seen by examining the following

Extracts from the Definitions of Walk, Canter, Amble, Trot, Rack, Gallop, Step, and Stride:

[Extract from definition of WALK.]

walk, n. A method of progression, common to nearly all the terrestrial vertebrates, which is effected by a regulated succession of limb-movements, as described below.

If, in the quadrupedal walk, the notation begins with the landing of a right hind foot, the consecutive foot-fallings will be the right hind foot, the left hind foot, the left fore foot, followed by its diagonal hind, with which the record begins. The time intervals of foot-fallings vary with different species of animals, but their sequence is invariably the same with all—the apes alone excepted, with which the landing of a hind foot is usually preceded by that of its lateral fore foot. During a single stride of a quadruped in an ordinary walk it is supported in eight different ways: twice upon the laterals, twice upon the diagonals, twice upon two hind feet and one fore foot, and twice upon two fore feet and one hind foot. See plate, next page.

It is thus seen that when a horse during a walk is on two feet, and the other two feet are suspended between the supporting legs, the suspended feet are laterals. On the other hand, when the suspended feet are severally in advance of and behind the supporting legs, they are diagonals. These invariable rules seem to be neglected or entirely ignored by many of the most eminent animal-painters of modern times. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 8. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

[Extract from definition of CANTER.]

canter, n. A system of quadrupedal locomotion in which the feet are landed on the ground in the same consecutive order as in the walk, but not with the same comparative intervals of time. See WALK.

Assuming that in the canter the notation is begun after a propulsion through the air with a final thrust by the left fore foot, the landing will take place on the right hind foot, followed in order by the right fore, the left hind, and the left fore, from which a succeeding thrust off the ground will be effected. The consecutive supporting feet are: (1) the right hind foot; (2) the right hind and right fore feet; (3) both hind and the right fore foot; (4) the left hind and right fore feet; (5) the left hind and both fore feet; (6) the left hind and left fore feet; (7) the left fore foot alone, from which the animal leaves the ground. See plate, next page.

The canter is usually regarded as a slow gallop, probably from the facility with which a change from one gait to the other can be effected; an important difference will, however, be observed.

EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

[Extract from definition of AMBLE.]

amble, n. A method of progressive motion with the same sequence of foot-fallings as in the walk (see WALK), but in which a hind foot or a fore foot is lifted from the ground before its fellow hind foot or fellow fore foot is lifted therefrom, the support of the body devolving alternately upon one foot and upon two feet, the single foot being alternately a fore foot and a hind foot, and the intermediate supports alternately diagonals and laterals. See plate, next page.

The amble is natural to the elephant, and in some countries to the horse, the mule, and the ass. The sequence of foot-fallings is the right hind, the right fore, the left hind, the left fore, beginning again with the right hind foot. At no time during the stride is the body of the animal unsupported. The amble has been erroneously confused with the rack or pace; it is the most gentle and agreeable to the rider of all methods of locomotion of the horse, whereas the rack is probably the most disagreeable and ungraceful.

Out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.

BEN JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* act iii, sc. 2.

The gray mare . . . breaking from her sober amble into a gentle trot. DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge* pt. i, ch. 14, p. 167. [R. & H. 71.]

The amble and the walk are the only regular progressive movements of the horse wherein the body is never without the support of one or more legs; in all others the weight is entirely off the ground for a longer or shorter period. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

[Extract from definition of TROT.]

trot, n. A more or less rapid progressive movement of a quadruped in which the diagonal limbs act nearly simultaneously, and during which the body is entirely without support for varying intervals of time and distance.

When a horse is trotting at a high rate of speed the fore foot usually precedes its diagonal hind foot in being lifted from and placed upon the ground, and the body will be entirely without support for about one-half of the total length of the stride. Beginning the notation with the landing of the right fore foot, the order of the supporting feet will be: (1) the right fore foot; (2) the left hind and right fore feet; (3) the left hind foot; (4) without support; (5) the left fore foot; (6) the right hind and left fore feet; (7) the right hind foot; (8) without support. The time during which one foot alone is on the ground is very brief. See plate, next page.

It appears somewhat remarkable that until quite recently many experienced horsemen were of opinion that during the action of the trot one foot of a horse was always in contact with the ground.

EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 9. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

[Extract from definition of RACK.]

rack, n. A method of progressive motion by a quadruped in which two lateral feet are, with nearly synchronous movement, placed upon and lifted from the ground, alternating with the other laterals, the body of the animal being in the intervals entirely without support. Sometimes called the PACE. See plate, next page.

With some animals the rack is a hereditary movement; with others it is acquired. A trained horse can make faster progress by racking than by trotting.

The rack differs from the trot in the nearly synchronous action of the laterals instead of the diagonals. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

[Extract from definition of GALLOP.]

gallop, n. The most rapid method of progressive quadrupedal motion (sometimes erroneously called the *run*), in which the animal springs into the air from a fore foot and lands upon the diagonal hind foot.

If the notation of a stride by the horse during a gallop begins with the landing of a hind foot upon the ground, as, for example, the left hind foot, the right hind will next strike the ground and at a considerable distance forward; then follow in succession the left fore foot and the right fore foot, at a distance from each other sometimes equal to the height of the animal. The consecutive foundations of support (beginning the notation as above) are: (1) the left hind foot; (2) both hind feet; (3) the right hind foot; (4) the right hind and the left fore feet; (5) the left fore foot; (6) both fore feet; (7) the right fore foot, from which the animal will spring into the air, in which phase (the only one of the gallop when the animal is entirely off the ground) all of the legs are flexed under the body. The first foot to strike the ground will be the hind foot diagonal to that from which the spring was effected. See plate, next page.

This movement (the gallop) has in all ages been employed by artists to convey the impression of great speed, although, curiously enough, the phase in which the horse has been almost invariably depicted is one which is impracticable during uniform progressive motion, and conveys no such impression to the careful observer. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 11. [R. I. GT. BRIT.]

Then faint afar are heard the feet

Of rushing steeds in gallop feet.

SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 17.

We call special attention to the following extracts from the definitions of **step** and **stride**, as applied to the progressive movements of man and the lower animals. A comparison with corresponding definitions of these words in the other dictionaries will show how thorough and accurate has been the work upon the "Standard."

[Extract from definition of STEP.]

step, n. In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion in which one of a pair of the supporting members of the body is thrust in the direction of the movement, involving the transfer of the support from the one member to the other. See STRIDE.

In the bipedal walk or run a step is one-half of a stride or full round movement. With all quadrupeds except the kangaroo and other jumpers four steps are necessary to complete a stride. In the walk these steps take place at approximately regular periods of time. In the trot the diagonals, and in the rack the laterals, make a step almost simultaneously. In the amble, the canter, and the gallop these steps occur at irregular intervals of time.

[Extract from definition of STRIDE.]

stride, n. In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative positions they occupied at the beginning of the notation of the movement. See STEP.

The normal stride of a biped consists of two uniformly executed steps. The normal stride of a quadruped consists of four steps. These steps may occur at separate and approximately regular periods of time, as in the walk; at separate and irregular periods of time, as in the amble, the canter, and the gallop; or in pairs, as they are effected during the trot with the diagonals, and during the rack with the laterals, members.

Our Special Advance Offer

is clearly shown by the following

ACCEPTANCE BLANK,

which please read, sign, and return, or a copy of it:

Messrs. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

18 AND 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

I accept your offer for a copy of your Dictionary (bound in sheep), and herewith forward you ONE DOLLAR in part payment for the same, and will forward you the remaining SIX DOLLARS when you notify me that it is ready for delivery. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the work I shall be at liberty to send it back within three days after I receive it, and you will return my money.

Signed.....

P. O.

Date.....State.....

* If you are a subscriber for one of our periodicals cancel this SIX by writing over it the word FIVE.

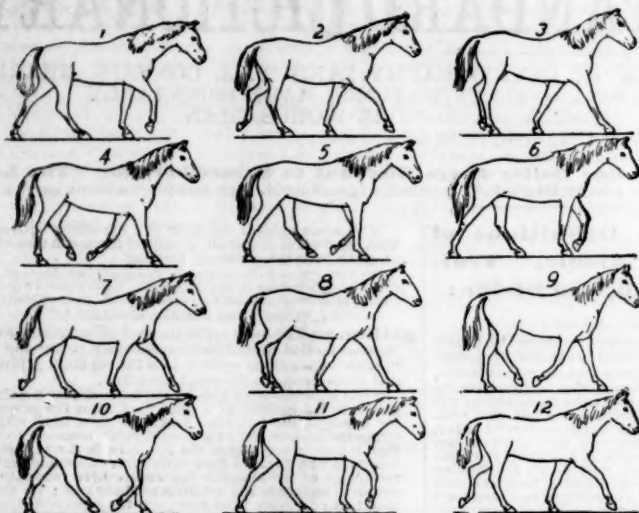
Two dollars extra will be charged if wanted in two volumes.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 18-20 Astor Place, New York.

(From advance sheets of the Standard Dictionary. Copyright by Funk & Wagnalls, 1891. See preceding page.)

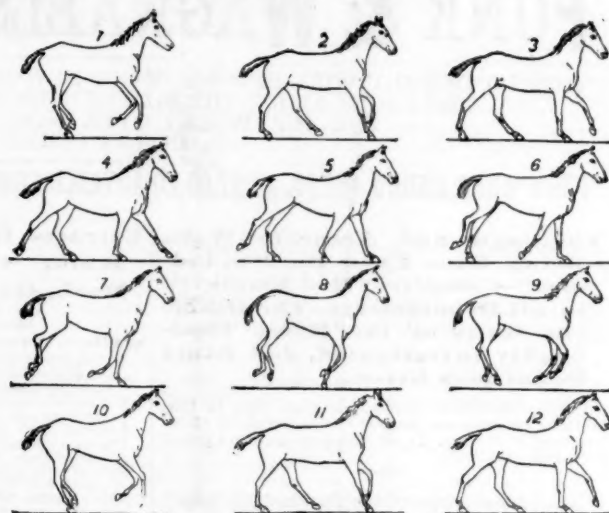
THE REGULAR PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE.

After Photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.



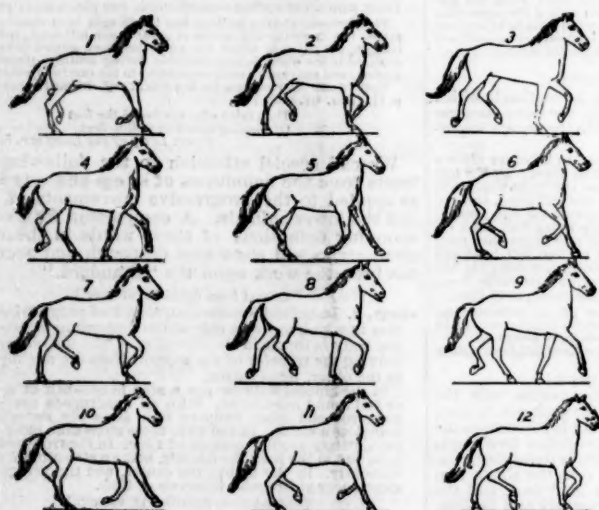
Some Consecutive Phases of the Walk.

The stride is completed at 11, and 12 is the same as 2.



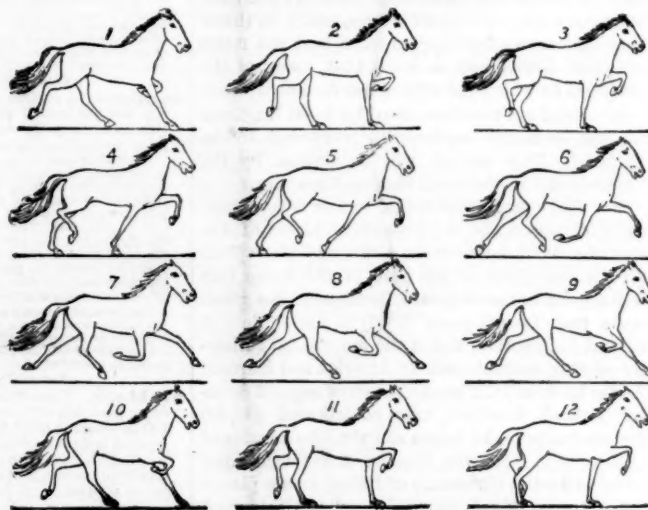
Some Consecutive Phases of the Canter.

The stride is complete at 10, and 11 and 12 are reproductions of 2 and 3.



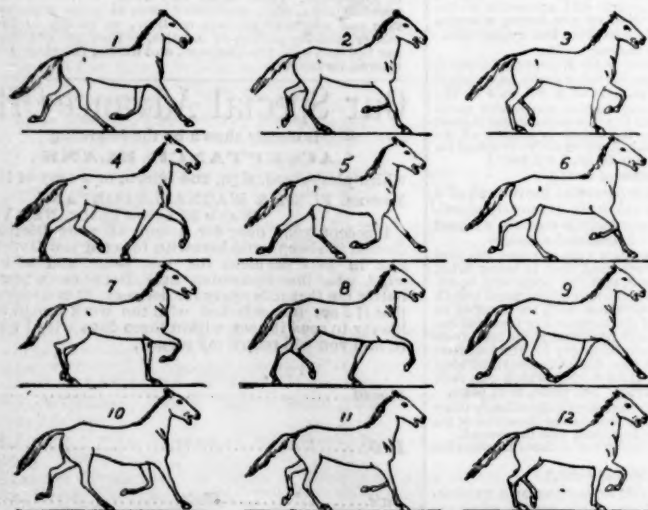
Some Consecutive Phases of the Amble.

The stride is completed between 10 and 11, and 11 and 12 show more advanced phases of the movement than 1 and 2.



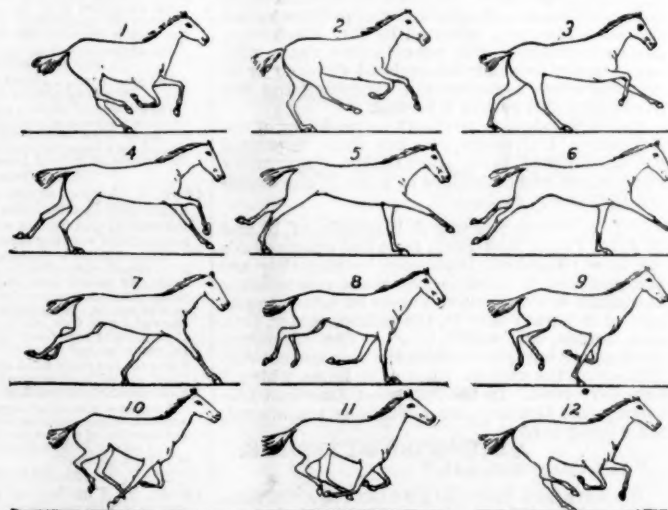
Some Consecutive Phases of the Trot.

The full stride is not completed until the right fore foot in 12 is brought to the ground as in position 1.



Some Consecutive Phases of the Rack or Pace.

The stride is completed at 10, and 11 and 12 are reproductions of 2 and 3.



Some Consecutive Phases of the Gallop.

The stride is completed at 12.